

R.C. 6546



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1910.

HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

MEDICAL RESEARCH
COUNCIL LIBRARY

Lent to Prof. Greenwood,
School of Hygiene.

ANNUAL REPORT

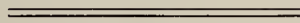
ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the Year 1910.



HAROLD SCURFIELD, M.D., C M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
ACREAGE OF CITY AND SUB-DISTRICTS	3
BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES	viii., 4, 5, 19
BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE	37, 42
CANAL BOATS ACTS	35
CENSUS ENUMERATION, 1911	vii., 2
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER	x., 11, 12, 18
COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN LARGE TOWNS	x., 6
CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER CLOSETS	34, 41
DEATHS CHART	(opposite) 1
DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES	viii., ix., 5, 10, 19, 23—32
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS	51
DISINFECTION	40
DRIED MILK SCHEME	36
DUSTY TRADES (SHEFFIELD) MORTALITY IN	xv., xvi., 33
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	37, 43—45
GENERAL SANITARY WORK	40
HEALTH COMMITTEE	iii.
HOME WORK	44, 45
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS	18, 35
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS	xviii., 36
HOUSING ACTS	xvii., 34
HOUSES CERTIFIED AS FIT FOR HABITATION	3
INDUSTRIAL PHTHISIS	xiv.
INFANT DEPOTS	36
INFANTILE MORTALITY	x., 7, 8, 9, 19
ILLEGITIMACY	8
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS	11, 12, 18
Do. ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS	18
LARGE TOWNS, COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN	x., 6
MARRIAGES	viii., 4
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION	48, 49
METEOROLOGY	22
MIDWIVES ACT	xvii., 36
MILK SUPPLY	xvii., 49, 51
MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS	10, 11, 23—32
MORTALITY IN REFERENCE TO TRADES	xv., xvi., 33
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT	xviii.
NUISANCES	40
OFFENSIVE TRADES	38
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	xvi.
POPULATION	vii., 2, 5, 10
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS—INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.	18
Do. DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES	7, 19
Do. BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES	4, 19
Do. INFANTILE MORTALITY	7, 19
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS	46, 47
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION	34—52
SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION	38
SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS	1
TENTS AND VANS	xvii.
TRADES MORTALITY	xv., xvi., 33
TUBERCULOSIS CHARTS—A, B, C, AND D	(following) xix.
TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNG AND PHTHISIS	xiv., 7, 17
TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS' WORK	34
TUBERCULOUS DISEASE	x., xvi., 7, 17
VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT	48—52
WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK	36
ZYMOTIC DISEASE—	
Seven Principal Zymotics	7, 11, 12, 18
Small-pox	viii., 7, 11, 12, 18
Measles	viii., 7, 12,
Scarlet Fever	ix., 7, 11, 12, 13, 18
Diphtheria	ix., 7, 11, 12, 14, 18
Enteric Fever	ix., 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18
Diarrhœa	ix., 7, 14
Whooping Cough	viii., 7, 15
Puerperal Fever	11, 12, 16, 18

City of Sheffield.

HEALTH COMMITTEE,

AS AT JANUARY 1st, 1910.

THE LORD MAYOR :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL FITZWILLIAM, D.S.O.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR J. C. WHITELEY.

COUNCILLOR A. ASHMORE.

„ W. BAKEWELL.

„ J. BENSON.

„ E. T. BILLAM.

„ H. BOLTON.

„ C. CARTER.

COUNCILLOR J. W. CROWTHER.

„ W. H. FORDHAM.

„ A. RUSSELL FOX.

„ E. HARGREAVES.

„ J. MARSDEN.

„ A. TRUELOVE.

COUNCILLOR O. C. WILSON.

Sub-Committees.

SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE :

ALDERMAN E. HARGREAVES.

COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL.

„ A. ASHMORE.

„ E. T. BILLAM.

COUNCILLOR C. CARTER.

„ J. W. CROWTHER.

„ W. H. FORDHAM.

„ O. C. WILSON.

SMOKE SUB-COMMITTEE :

COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL.

„ W. BAKEWELL.

„ J. BENSON.

COUNCILLOR E. T. BILLAM.

„ A. TRUELOVE.

„ J. C. WHITELEY.

AUDIT SUB-COMMITTEE :

COUNCILLOR A. CATTELL.

„ W. BAKEWELL.

COUNCILLOR E. T. BILLAM.

„ A. R. FOX.

COUNCILLOR A. TRUELOVE.

CHANGES DURING YEAR.

The following ceased to be Members in November, 1910 :—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL FITZWILLIAM, D.S.O. (LORD MAYOR).

COUNCILLOR E. T. BILLAM.

„ C. CARTER.

The following became Members in November, 1910 :—

ALDERMAN H. K. STEPHENSON (LORD MAYOR).

COUNCILLOR PATRICK J. BENSON.

„ J. KAYE.

TABLES.

	PAGE.
Table A.—Tuberculosis of the Lung—Particulars with regard to Males, 1907-1911	xii.
Table B.— Do. do. Females, 1907-1911	xiii.
Table C.—Tuberculous Diseases—Deaths in City and in Workhouse Hospitals, also Death Rates, 1889-1910	xiv.
Table D.—Mortality in Certain Sheffield Trades from All Causes and from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases during Ten years 1901-1910...	xv.
Table E.—Mortality in Sheffield Grinding and Cutlery Trades from All Causes and from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases during Ten years 1901-1910	xvi.
Table I.—Population, Estimated Increase, and Natural Increase, 20 years	2
Table II.—Population of Registration Sub-Districts at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911, and Estimated Mean Population 1910	2
Table III.—Acreage and Persons per Acre in Registration Sub-Districts, 1910	3
Table IV.—New Houses certified since Census, 1891, in Registration Sub-Districts	3
Table V.—Marriages and Marriage-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1888...	4
Table VI.—Birth-rates during the year for the whole City, and for each of the Registration Sub-Districts. Also the total number of Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in each	4
Table VII.—Population, and Births and Deaths in Sheffield in past years; also Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales...	5
Table VIII.—Mortality-rates, Sheffield and England, in Quinquennial periods, 1871-1910...	5
Table IX.—Death-rates, Birth-rates, and Infantile Mortality in 43 Largest Towns...	6
Table X.—Death-rates from All Causes, and from Zymotic and Tuberculous Diseases; also Infant Mortality in Registration Sub-Districts, 1900-1909 and 1910	7
Table XI.—Infantile Mortality, Ten years 1901-1910	8
Table XII.—Deaths during 1910 among Illegitimate Children under 5 years...	8
Table XIII.—Infantile Mortality from Stated Causes, in ages under one year, during 1910...	9
Table XIV.—Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes and from Specified Causes, Persons Living, Deaths and Death-rates at specified Age-periods, etc., during 1910	10
Table XV.—Mortality at certain Age-periods, 1901-1910	11
Table XVI.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1910 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889	11
Table XVII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1900; also average...	12
Table XVIII.—Measles Mortality in Males and Females under certain Age-periods; also Mortality-rates, 1900-1909 and 1910	12
Table XIX.—Scarlet Fever. Notifications, Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality, 1900-1909 and 1910	13
Table XX.—Scarlet Fever Sickness-rate in Registration Sub-Districts, 1900-1909 and 1910	13
Table XXI.—Diphtheria. Percentage Mortality in Hospital and Home-treated Cases, 1910	14
Table XXII.—Diarrhœa. Monthly Mortality since 1901	14
Table XXIII.—Diarrhœa Mortality under certain Age-periods, 1901 to 1910	14
Table XXIV.—Whooping Cough Mortality at various ages, 1900-1909 and 1910	15
Table XXV.—Enteric Fever. Sickness-rate in Registration Sub-Districts, 1900-1909 and 1910	15
Table XXVI.—Enteric Fever. Notifications each month, Ten years, 1901-1910	16
Table XXVII.—Enteric Fever. Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several Age-periods during 1910	16

TABLES—CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Table XXVIII.—Puerperal Fever. Notifications and Deaths, also the number of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever, 1901-1910... ..	16
Table XXIX.—Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality ten years, 1900-1909 and 1910	17
Table XXX.—Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality in two Sexes, 1900-1910	17
Table XXXI.—Infectious Diseases, 1910. Notifications under several Age-groups, and in Registration Sub-Districts; also cases removed to Hospitals	18
Table XXXII.—Population, Births, Deaths, and Deaths under one year in Registration Sub-Districts 1900-1909 and 1910... ..	19-21
Table XXXIII.—Meteorology at Sheffield during 1910	22
Table XXXIV.—Causes of Death at different periods of life in each Sex, 1910	23-32
Table XXXV.—Mortality in Reference to Trades, 1910	33
Table XXXVI.—Summary of Work done by Women Inspectors... ..	36
Table XXXVII.—Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances	40
Table XXXVIII.—Disinfecting Station, Summary of Work	40
Table XXXIX.—Conversion of Privies into Water-Closets, 1890-1910	41
Table XL.—Summary of Black Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1901-1910	42
Table XLI.—Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors, 1900-1910	42
Table XLII.—Factories, Workshops, Work-places, and Home-work	43
Table XLIII.—Food and Drugs Samples purchased for Analysis; number Adulterated; and Percentage, 1901-1910	46
Table XLIV.—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Proceedings, 1910	47
Table XLV.—Summary of Results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses	51
Table XLVI.—Carcases Condemned and Destroyed as being affected with Tuberculosis and various other Diseases, and for other causes, during the years 1901-1910	48

DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD,
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1911.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

With the exception of the prevalence of Whooping Cough, from April to July, the disease record of the City during 1910 was a very uneventful one.

POPULATION.

Since the publication of the Annual Report for 1909, the Preliminary Report of the Census held on April 2nd, 1911, has been issued. The Preliminary Report gives the number of persons, and does not deal with the sex and age constitution of the population. According to the Census the population of Sheffield was 454,653. According to the Registrar-General's estimate before the result of the Census was made known, the population of Sheffield was 486,639. The method of the Registrar-General is to estimate the population for the intercensal years on the assumption that the population increases at the same rate after a Census as it did during the previous intercensal period. By this method the population of Sheffield for 1911 was over-estimated to the extent of 30,846. This is owing to the fact that the population of Sheffield has increased more slowly between 1901 and 1911 than it did between 1891 and 1901. It is impossible to give any exact idea as to when the rate of increase changed.

The approximate result of correcting the over-estimate of the population is to add 5·8 per cent. to the death-rate from all causes and to the birth-rate for 1910. The error for years preceding 1910 becomes less the nearer one gets to the Census of 1901. In this Report new estimates have been made for the population of the City from 1901 to 1910 on the assumption that the rate of increase in the population has occurred at a regular rate during that period. Corrections have been made for the birth and death rates of the whole City, but not for the Registration Sub-Districts. With regard to the Sub-Districts the Census reveals the fact that the populations of the Sub-Districts have, with one exception, been overstated. The amount of the over-estimate is as follows:—

Sheffield North	...	...	...	...	...	11 per cent.
Sharrow	...	...	...	...	...	9 „
Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 „
Attercliffe	...	...	...	...	...	7 „
Ecclesall South	...	...	...	...	...	7 „
Brightside East	...	...	...	...	...	6 „
Ecclesall West Central	...	...	...	...	...	5 „
Broomhall	...	...	...	...	...	5 „
Brightside West	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
Hillsbro'	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
Sheffield South	...	...	...	...	...	2 „
Ecclesall North	...	...	...	...	...	2 „

The population of Norton was under-estimated to the extent of 0·2 per cent.

This means that, with the exception of the Norton Sub-District, the death-rates which have been given for the Sub-Districts have, in all cases, been too low, the error being greatest in the case of Sheffield North: e.g. the death-rate for Sheffield North during 1910, under the population as previously estimated, would have been 19·5, but according to the population revised as the result of the Census it is 21·9, making a difference of 2·4 per thousand.

On the last three previous occasions there has been a considerable error in the estimate of the population of Sheffield. Thus at the census of 1881 the population was over-estimated to the extent of 26,280, giving rise to an error of 9 per cent. in the death-rate and converting an estimated death-rate of 19·0 per 1,000 to one of 20·7. Again at the 1891 Census it was found that the population of Sheffield had been over-estimated by 14,291, giving rise to an error of 4·3 per cent. in the death-rate and converting an estimated death-rate for the year 1890 of 24·8 into one of 25·9. At the 1901 Census it was found that the population had been under-estimated by 10,238, giving rise to an error of 2·8 per cent. in the death-rate and converting an estimated death-rate for the year 1900 of 22·6 into one of 22·0.

In order to diminish such errors the desirability of taking a quinquennial Census consisting of a simple enumeration of the gross population between the present decennial Censuses has been frequently suggested to the Government.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 12,664, which was less than in the previous year by 632. This figure gives a birth-rate of 28·1 per 1,000 persons living. The rates for the previous 10 years were as follows :—

1900	...	...	...	33·4	1905	...	...	...	30·6
1901	...	...	...	33·1	1906	...	...	...	31·1
1902	...	...	...	33·6	1907	...	...	...	32·3
1903	...	...	...	33·6	1908	...	...	...	32·3
1904	...	...	...	32·7	1909	...	...	...	29·8

It will be seen that the birth-rate for 1910 is considerably lower than that for any previous year, the most nearly approaching it being those for the years 1905 and 1909, which had rates of 30·6 and 29·8 respectively per 1,000 persons living.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages was 3,639, making a rate of 16·1 persons married per 1,000 persons living. This is an increase over the preceding year's rate of 0·7 per 1,000 persons living. The increase in the rate for England and Wales is 0·2. Table V. shows the marriage rates since 1888.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year, of Sheffield residents, after making corrections for deaths in public institutions, was 6,426, making a death-rate of 14·2 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is, for the third year in succession, the lowest ever recorded in the City of Sheffield, and is 3·8 per 1,000 below the average for the 10 preceding years. The only previous year in which the death-rate was below 16 per 1,000 was 1909 with 15·9 per 1,000. The features of the mortality statistics for the year are the low death-rates from the various infectious diseases. The death-rate from Whooping Cough is slightly above the average, but the death-rates from all the other infectious diseases are unusually low.

SMALL-POX.

Seven cases of Small-Pox were notified during the year, in the month of April. One of the cases proved fatal.

It is probable that all the cases had the same origin, although the connection was not distinctly traced in each case. The origin of the infection appeared to be an unrecognised case occurring in another district.

A considerable number of "contacts" were removed to Winter Street Hospital, vaccinated and kept under observation. The remainder, who were less immediate "contacts," were kept under observation at home.

MEASLES.

The death-rate from Measles was 0·26 per 1,000 persons living, which has to be compared with an average rate of 0·56 during the previous 10 years.

Up to the end of May there were only six deaths from Measles. During the next few months it became slightly more prevalent. During October and November it was more prevalent still, and December was the worst month of the year, there being 38 deaths in that month.

It was found necessary during December to close the Infants' Departments of two schools.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The mortality from this disease was, taking the year as a whole, only slightly above the average for the previous 10 years, but during the months of April, May, June and July it was abnormally high. The rate for the year was 0·42 per 1,000 persons living, and the rate for the 10 years 1900-1909 was 0·36.

SCARLET FEVER.

The death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with 0·09 for 1909, and an average of 0·21 for the decade 1900-1909.

The attack-rate was 3·0 per 1,000. This is the lowest since 1895. The average attack-rate for the decade 1900-1909 was 5·49.

The history of Scarlet Fever in Sheffield has been in recent years something as follows. The mortality from this disease was low in 1894 and 1895, and high in 1896 and 1897. There was a decline in 1898, and a rise again in 1899. It remained low from 1900 to 1902, and then became high during the 5 years 1903-1907, the climax being reached in 1906, when the death-rate was 0·53. During the last three years the mortality from this disease has been less than in any of the previously mentioned years.

DIPHTHERIA.

The death-rate from Diphtheria was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is practically the same as those for 1909 and 1908, and with the exception of the latter is the lowest recorded since the year 1887.

Whilst the number of deaths from Diphtheria was 2 less than in 1909 the number of cases of sickness reported was 24 higher than in 1909, the total for 1910 being 397. The figure, however, is well below the average for the previous 10 years, namely, 824.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of Typhoid Fever cases notified during the year was 126. This figure is the smallest for any year since notification was introduced in 1889, and shows a considerable improvement on 1907, 1908, and 1909, during which years the numbers notified were 209, 237, and 177 respectively.

The death-rate for 1910 was 0·04 per 1000, being the lowest on record. The next lowest was 0·06, in the year 1908.

DIARRHŒA.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa was 0·71 per 1,000 living. This has to be compared with an average of 1·32 for the preceding decade. The mortality may therefore be said to have been comparatively low, although higher than in the year 1909, when it stood at 0·57.

We have now had four summers running without excessive heat, and with a comparatively low death-rate from Diarrhœa, namely, 1907 with 1·03, 1908 with 0·93, 1909 with 0·57, and 1910 with 0·71. The absence of summer heat is demonstrated by the fact that the temperature of the ground, as ascertained by the 4ft. thermometer, has not reached 57° during any of these four years. During each of the three preceding years, the ground temperature exceeded 57°, and the death-rates from Diarrhœa were as follows:—

1904... ..	1·48	1905... ..	1·59	1906... ..	1·82
------------	------	------------	------	------------	------

It is not to be expected that the low death-rate from Diarrhœa will continue if we have a succession of summers with a great amount of heat, unless there is an improvement in the home conditions and precautions to counterbalance the more unfavourable climatic conditions.

The absence of Diarrhœa during 1910 was not peculiar to Sheffield, but was a noticeable feature throughout the country.

It is quite possible that the succession of wet summers, with low diarrhœa prevalence, is an important factor in the decline of the general death-rate during the last few years, as it has to be remembered that Diarrhœa not only kills a lot of babies under 12 months, but that it renders survivors less capable of coping with the diseases which attack them in the second, third, and fourth years of life.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable from November 14th. Two cases were notified, the diagnosis of which was confirmed by bacteriological examination. Both cases proved fatal. There was no connection between the two cases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate for 1910 was 127 per 1,000 children born. Although this is a fairly satisfactory rate, as compared with previous years, it is an increase on the rate for 1909, which was only 119. It has already been mentioned that the mortality from Diarrhœa among infants in Sheffield during 1910 was low when compared with previous years. Nevertheless it was higher than in most other English towns, and it affected the infantile mortality rate very considerably from August to November.

The former fact is brought out by a comparison between the infant mortality rate in the different quarters of the year in Sheffield and in England and Wales. During the first quarter of the year in Sheffield and in England and Wales the rates were the same, namely, 115 per 1,000 born. In the second quarter the rate for Sheffield was 96, and the rate for England and Wales was 91. For the third quarter the figure for Sheffield was 150, and the figure for England and Wales was 97. For the fourth quarter the figure for Sheffield was 147, and for England 121.

The Infantile mortality-rates for the last fourteen years in the city of Sheffield were as follows :—

1897	...	...	196	1904	...	...	158
1898	...	...	195	1905	...	...	166
1899	...	...	194	1906	...	...	158
1900	...	...	200	1907	...	...	145
1901	...	...	202	1908	...	...	141
1902	...	...	150	1909	...	...	119
1903	...	...	181	1910	...	...	127

POSITION OF SHEFFIELD AMONG THE 43 LARGEST TOWNS.

Table IX shows the position of Sheffield among the great towns. It will be seen that Sheffield occupied a moderately good position for 1910 except as regards Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa. The rates given in this table are taken from the Registrar General's Annual Summary, and with the exception of the infant mortality figures, will be subject to correction in view of the recent Census returns.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The death-rate from all Tuberculous Diseases was 1·39 per 1,000 persons living. During the decade 1900-1909 the rate was 1·81. The deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung alone gave a rate of 1·01 per 1,000, as compared with 1·25 for the preceding decade.

667 new cases of sickness were notified during the year, as compared with 712 for 1909, and 793 for 1908.

Since the Hospitals at Commonsides and Crimicar Lane were opened, it is probable that the cases have been notified at an earlier stage. More advantage has also been taken of the arrangement made by the City Council with the University, for the Bacteriological Examination of the sputum, to facilitate early diagnosis of the disease. The number of such examinations during years 1906-1910, have been respectively 1,029, 1,264, 1,518, 1,730, and 1,604.

The death-rates from all Tuberculous Diseases during the last 10 years were as follows :—

1901	...	...	...	2·07	1906	...	...	...	1·52
1902	...	...	...	1·80	1907	...	...	...	1·70
1903	...	...	...	2·11	1908	...	...	...	1·78
1904	...	...	...	1·88	1909	...	...	...	1·57
1905	...	...	...	1·64	1910	...	...	...	1·39

Charts A, B, C, and D contrast the experience of Sheffield with the experience of England with regard to Tuberculosis.

It will be noticed

(1) That the Sheffield rate for both sexes was higher than the English in 1885, but that it has improved rather more rapidly, and is now about the same as the English rate.

(2) That the Sheffield male rate has always been higher than the English, and has shown a similar improvement since 1885.

(3) That the Sheffield female rate has generally been lower than the English, and has shown a similar improvement since 1885.

(4) That the Sheffield male rate is now double the female.

Voluntary notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung was introduced in November, 1899, and compulsory notification in November, 1903.

From the introduction of notification in 1899 up to the end of 1910, 6,681 cases were notified. Of these 35 have been cancelled as having recovered, 4,174 have died, and 1,588 remain on the books. Of the remaining 884, 250 are known to have left the City, and 634, most of whom have probably left the city, have been lost sight of.

If we assume that the last mentioned 884 have left the city, this means that 13 per cent. of the notified cases have emigrated. There has been some immigration of consumptives, but not on a sufficient scale to balance the emigration, and I think it will be found in the case of most industrial towns that emigration of consumptives exceeds immigration, and that a considerable addition ought to be made to the recorded death-rate in order to represent the true state of affairs.

In some towns which have acquired a reputation as health resorts, such as Brighton, there is on the other hand a very large immigration of consumptives.

I have no reason to suppose that the emigration of consumptives from Sheffield is on a bigger scale now than in former years so as to affect the reality of the decline in the prevalence of the disease as shown by the death-rates.

Tables A and B give some particulars with regard to male and female consumptives visited in Sheffield.

It will be noticed in the case of females that there is more frequently another known case in the family, and much more frequently a history of a parent or married partner being affected by the disease. This confirms what one would expect—that infection in the home affects the woman more than the man. The wife nurses the husband when ill; the husband does not nurse the wife.

The tables show a much more frequent history of heavy drinking in the male.

The tables also show what a large percentage of the notified consumptives do not have a bed to themselves.

Tuberculin has not been used as a diagnostic in Sheffield, and most of the notified consumptives are "open" cases of the disease, with an expectoration containing tubercle bacilli.

The foregoing facts help one to realise what a large number of persons are exposed to intimate and prolonged infection without developing recognisable disease, and what an extremely important factor the individual resistance must be in any scheme of prevention.

Lastly, the figures at the foot of the tables make one understand how impossible it is to have much extension of sanatorium treatment without a system of invalidity insurance.

TABLE A.—TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG IN SHEFFIELD.

MALES OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Particulars with regard to the first 100 cases visited during each of the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

						1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	† Average 5 years.
As to Marriage	{	Married, or widowed	...	...	...	67	77	63	63	63	67
		Single	...	...	...	33	23	37	37	37	33
Family History	{	No other case in families			...	54	67	60	46	59	57
		Father or mother now ill or died from Tuberculosis of Lung			...	16	10	14	7	8	11
		Brother or sister			ditto ...	23	15	12	23	21	19
		Wife			ditto ...	...	1	2	4	...	1
		Son or daughter			ditto ...	2	1	1	2	3	2
		Uncle, aunt or other relative			ditto ...	5	6	11	18	9	10
Habits	{	Heavy drinker	...	...	...	40	41	21	34	36	34
		Fairly steady (moderate drinker)			...	32	34	36	34	26	32
		Careful	...	...	...	28	25	43	32	38	33
Sleeping arrangements	{	Sharing bed with others			...	63	71	69	63	69	67
		Separate bed but sharing bedroom			...	9	9	10	19	9	11
		Separate bed and bedroom...			...	28	20	21	18	22	22
As to ability to pay for Sanatorium treatment	{	Able to pay for treatment			...	...	4	4	1	2	2
		Able to contribute towards treatment			...	7	9	5	8	3	6
		Unable to pay towards treatment, but in clubs			...	*36	*39	*41	59	51	45
		Ditto, ditto ; no club pay			...	*57	*48	*50	32	44	46

* Approximate only. † Fractions have been ignored.

NOTE.—In about 1 per cent. of the cases the medical practitioner notifying undertakes the supervision of the case, and the giving of necessary instructions with regard to precautions to be observed in order to prevent the spread of the infection. Such cases are not included above. With this exception the cases have been taken in the order notified, and are not in any way selected.

TABLE B.—TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG IN SHEFFIELD.

FEMALES OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Particulars with regard to the first 100 cases visited during each of the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

						1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	†Average 5 years.
As to Marriage	{	Married or widowed	...	...	...	76	72	72	77	70	73
		Single	...	...	...	24	28	28	23	30	27
Family History	{	No other case in families	...	...	...	52	51	44	45	53	49
		Father or mother now ill or died from Tuberculosis of Lung	...	...	...	14	18	18	22	22	19
		Brother or sister	ditto	...	...	16	13	19	14	11	15
		Husband	ditto	...	...	4	7	3	7	6	5
		Son or daughter	ditto	...	...	2	3	3	3	1	2
		Uncle, aunt, or other relative	ditto	...	...	12	8	13	9	7	10
Habits	{	Heavy drinker	...	...	...	5	1	6	2	5	4
		Fairly steady (moderate drinker)	...	...	...	20	12	19	12	19	16
		Careful	...	...	...	75	87	75	86	76	80
Sleeping arrangements	{	Sharing bed with others	...	...	...	78	71	68	76	78	74
		Separate bed, but sharing bedroom	...	...	...	7	11	12	4	6	8
		Separate bed and bedroom	...	...	...	15	18	20	20	16	18
As to ability to pay for Sanatorium treatment	{	Able to pay for treatment	...	...	...	5	1	3	1	6	3
		Able to contribute towards treatment	...	...	...	*29	*14	*9	12	6	14
		Unable to pay towards treatment	...	...	...	*66	*85	*88	87	94	84

* Approximate only. † Fractions have been ignored.

NOTE.—In about 1 per cent. of the cases the medical practitioner notifying undertakes the supervision of the case, and the giving of necessary instructions with regard to precautions to be observed in order to prevent the spread of the infection. Such cases are not included above. With this exception, the cases have been taken in the order notified, and are not in any way selected.

The following table, which has been given in previous reports, shows that as the institutional segregation of consumptives has increased, the death-rate has decreased. Dr. Newsholme believes that this increase in institutional segregation is one of the principal causes of the decline in the Tuberculosis death-rate. There is universal agreement as to the importance of providing for the badly housed consumptives in institutions at the time when they are giving off the greatest amount of infection. Both the local Boards of Guardians recognise this fact, and are doing their utmost to make the Consumption wards in their hospitals attractive.

TABLE C.—TUBERCULOUS DISEASES—SHEFFIELD.

Deaths in City and in Workhouse Hospitals, together with percentage, death-rates, &c., during years 1889 to 1910 :—

Year.	DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS (Chiefly Tuberculosis of Lung).		Percentage of Phthisis Deaths occurring in Workhouse Hospitals.	Death-rate per 100,000 persons living.			Deaths of Notified "Consumptives" Classified under other Causes.
	In Workhouse Hospitals.	In whole City.		Phthisis (chiefly Tuber. of Lung).	Tuber Diseases other than Phthisis.	All Forms of Tuber. Diseases.	
1889	62	552	11·2	168	89	257	...
1890	75	618	12·1	192	79	271	...
1891	81	551	14·7	169	85	254	...
1892	59	459	12·9	139	86	225	...
1893	74	552	13·4	165	79	244	...
1894	72	502	14·3	147	64	211	...
1895	76	473	16·1	136	91	227	...
1896	56	453	12·4	128	60	188	...
1897	90	522	17·2	146	55	201	...
1898	98	448	21·9	123	60	183	...
*1899	117	502	23·4	136	74	210	...
1900	135	539	25·0	143	59	202	...
1901	142	580	24·5	141	66	207	...
1902	121	491	24·6	118	62	181	...
†1903	142	573	25·4	136	75	211	...
1904	154	536	28·7	127	62	188	12
1905	135	490	27·6	115	49	164	17
1906	126	452	27·9	105	47	152	21
1907	146	524	28·0	120	50	170	24
1908	214	564	37·9	128	50	178	17
1909	174	524	33·3	117	40	156	13
1910	166	455	36·5	101	38	139	15

* 1899. Voluntary Notification introduced November, 1899.

† 1903. Compulsory Notification introduced November, 1903.

INDUSTRIAL PHTHISIS.

Charts "C" and "D" show the death-rate from Phthisis at several age periods in England and in Sheffield during the decades 1890-9 and 1900-9. It will be noticed that Sheffield compares badly with England as regards the male mortality and well as regards the female mortality. The cause of the high male mortality is undoubtedly the population of 4,000 grinders with their 60 deaths annually from Phthisis. When the two decades are compared, it will be noticed that an improvement has taken place in 1900-9 as regards the female mortality in both Sheffield and England and the male mortality in England. There is some improvement in Sheffield in the male mortality from 15 to 45, but no improvement from 45 to 65. The male mortality during this decade will form a good standard for the purpose of comparison, in order to show the effect of the new Home Office regulations designed for the protection of the health of the grinders. These regulations came into force partially on December 1st, 1909, and partially on June 1st, 1910.

The following are the tables dealing with occupational mortality as given in previous reports.

TABLE D.

City of Sheffield.—Mortality in Certain Trades during 10 years, 1901 to 1910, from All Causes and from Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory System.

TRADE.	WORKERS.		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.		
	Number.	Age.	All Causes.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.
Grinders	3,941 (3)	18 and over	29·9	14·8	5·4
Cutlers	3,889 (3)	18 „	29·4	5·8	6·8
File-cutters	1,850 (2)	20 „	29·6	4·9	5·6
Silver, &c., Workers ...	2,380 (2)	20 „	26·3	5·2	4·7
Tailors	941 (1)	15 „	20·0	1·7	3·8
Printers	487 (2)	20 „	16·0	3·5	2·5
Joiners	2,286 (1)	15 „	15·3	1·9	3·1
ALL MALES	124,000 (1)	20 „	16·4	2·7	3·4

The numbers employed shown in the above Table have been taken from sources as indicated by the bracketed number, as follows:—

(1) Census Report, 1901.

(2) Trades Union Officials' and Manufacturers' Returns, 1906.

(3) Home Office (Factory Department) Return, corrected for workers outside City, 1908.

TABLE E.

City of Sheffield.—Mortality in the Grinding Trade and its Branches, and in the Cutlery Trade during ten years, 1901 to 1910, from All Causes, and from Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory System.

TRADE AND BRANCH.	Number of Male Workers 18 years and over.	Number of Grindstones and Glazers.			DEATHS.					
					All Causes.		Phthisis.		Respiratory Diseases.	
		Wet Stones.	Dry Stones.	Glazers	No.	Rate per annum per 1000 living.	No.	Rate per annum per 1000 living.	No.	Rate per annum per 1000 living.
GRINDING	3,941	3,280	693	2,325	1,178	29·9	585	14·8	212	5·4
Forks and Steels ...	96	..	92	84	34	35·4	18	18·7	5	5·2
Augers, &c.	54	6	46	43	11	20·4	9	16·7	1	1·8
Surgical Instruments ...	28	16	11	28	11	39·3	6	21·4	3	10·7
Scissors	194	176	102	155	93	47·9	55	28·3	20	10·3
Razors	413	250	137	263	135	32·7	59	14·3	23	5·6
Edge Tools	279	289	60	218	77	27·6	47	16·8	10	3·6
Knives-Table & Spring ...	1,518	1,302	202	1,012	438	28·9	209	13·8	80	5·3
Sheep Shears	143	86	7	68	48	33·6	34	23·8	5	3·5
Agricultural and Mining Implements	156	128	4	71	1	0·6	...	...	...	...
Hammers, Vices, Anvils, etc.	53	28	...	31	7	13·2	2	3·8	2	3·8
Saws	216	296	...	120	53	24·5	17	7·8	7	3·2
Scythes and Sickles ..	40	45	...	12	13	32·5	9	22·5	3	7·5
Files and Rasps	378	394	...	10	116	30·7	59	15·6	20	5·3
Miscellaneous	373	264	32	210	134	35·9	61	16·4	33	8·8
CUTLERY	3,889	...	...	...	1,145	29·4	226	5·8	266	6·8
All Males (20 and over)...	124,000	...	...	...	20,386	16·4	3,315	2·7	4,204	3·4

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Owing to the very serious effects of this disease, an arrangement has been made with the Eye Departments of the Royal Hospital and the Royal Infirmary to treat cases as emergencies, so as to avoid the delay caused by obtaining a "recommend." It is claimed by ophthalmic surgeons that the sight of the eyes ought never to be lost from this disease if the special treatment required is applied early enough. By the arrangements made with the hospitals, the special treatment is put within reach of all, and can be utilised by midwives on the first appearance of signs of the disease, or by medical men who find for various reasons the special treatment cannot be satisfactorily applied at the home.

The Women Inspectors have been asked to keep a record of the cases of this disease which they have met with in visiting houses where births have occurred.

According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, midwives are required to notify all cases of Ophthalmia, and in this way 132 cases of Ophthalmia were brought to the notice of the Health Office during the year ending March 31st, 1911. Of these cases 79 were slight, and 53 more or less severe. In three instances the child was left blind in one eye.

During the same period 51 cases—34 slight and 17 more or less severe—were met with among babies in cases where a medical man was in attendance at the birth. In one of these cases the child was left totally blind, in another it was left blind in one eye, and in a third case the baby died while suffering from a very acute attack.

No system of notification is applicable to cases attended by medical men, and the record of the damage done is therefore incomplete, but I am able to say that during one year there originated one case of total blindness and four cases of blindness in one eye from the disease. The serious nature of the problem is only realised when we consider that the effect is cumulative. Thus, let us suppose that the average lifetime of these blind or partially blind babies is 40 years. At the end of that time we shall have, on a low estimate, if there is no improvement in our methods, 40 totally blind and 160 partially blind persons as a result of the ravages of this disease.

MIDWIVES ACT.

On April 1st, 1910, it became illegal for unqualified women to practice midwifery “habitually and for gain.” During the years preceding 1910, there have been as many as 30 “handy women” in practice, and in 1909 more than three per cent. of the births were attended by “handy women.” This unqualified practice has now been stopped, to the great advantage of the mothers, and, incidentally, of the certified midwives. In order to enforce the provisions of the law, it was found necessary to prosecute two “handy women,” who continued to practice after the above-mentioned date. Another “handy woman” who continued to practice after April 1st, ceased practising on receipt of a letter of caution.

MILK SUPPLY.

13 cases of infectious disease, namely 12 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 case of Diphtheria, were notified at dairy farms or dairies. In every case the patient was removed to hospital, and in no case did infection of the milk occur.

In all cases where a person suffering from infectious disease is removed from the premises of a dairy farm or dairy, arrangements are made that the patient should go at the termination of the illness, when ready to leave hospital, to some other address for a period, if possible, of one month. This is done for the greater security of the milk supply.

During the year a letter was sent to each dairy company supplying the city with milk, asking them to arrange to keep the milk from the various farms separate, for the purpose of limiting the danger in the event of any particular dairy farm becoming infected. In most cases a satisfactory reply was received.

One milk seller, residing outside the city, was prosecuted for sending milk in dirty milk vessels, and was fined £4; and a Sheffield man was prosecuted for having dirty milk vessels and a dirty dairy, and also for being dirty in his person. The amount of the fine was £2 with 14/- costs.

BY-LAWS FOR TENTS AND VANS.

Owing to complaints about the nuisance arising from encampments of van-dwellers, by-laws were adopted in 1906. Under these by-laws, if an owner rents land to tent and van-dwellers, he is required to provide water supply and proper conveniences, and if necessary, to pave the land on which the vans stand. Two owners received notices under these by-laws during the year, and in both cases they ceased to let the land for the purpose named.

HOUSING.

The new Housing Act was put actively into operation during the year. The Housing Sub-Committee visited all properties brought to their notice. As a result of the visits, letters were sent to the owners pointing out that some or all of the houses included in the property were unfit for habitation, and inviting the owner to submit a scheme.

The usual result of the proceedings is to secure the renovation of the houses, and in certain cases demolition of houses which obviously cannot be made reasonably fit for human habitation.

One result of the work is to bring into prominence the importance of the tenants as a factor in making the houses fit for habitation.

The interest taken by the owners and agents in the tenants varies very much. Some owners and agents will only have good tenants. The result of this is to leave the careless and destructive tenants to the owners and agents who are less particular.

In the first instance, no doubt inconsiderate landlords make bad tenants, and careless tenants make bad landlords, but one cannot help feeling that if all owners and agents were as particular as some undoubtedly are, careless, dirty, and destructive tenants would have to mend their ways or would find themselves unable to get houses.

Some of the owners and agents seem to expect the Sanitary Inspectors to control the tenants. As there is one male and one woman Inspector to each 30,000 of the population, this is of course impossible. The Sanitary Inspectors can only assist, and the chief control must always rest with the individual who has the choice of the tenants.

In the case of houses-let-in-lodgings the owner or agent frequently divests himself of all control by letting blocks of houses to persons who fill them with so-called furniture and let them furnished at an exorbitant rental. Thus a two-roomed house which brings in 2/6 a week to the actual owner, when supplied with a few shillings' worth of dilapidated and dirty furnishings, may be let at 5/- to 6/- a week.

There is a demand for these furnished houses, and the Corporation might with advantage consider the advisability of providing a certain number of simply furnished flats or houses with a view to raising the standard of "furnished houses."

The occupants of furnished rooms have in many cases drifted into them owing to illness or misfortune, and, once in, they find it difficult to get out, because the high rents make it hard for them to put by anything for furnishing, and they have no paid-up rent book to show when applying for another house.

If the Corporation provided furnished houses they would not have to be regarded as permanent dwellings, and it would probably be possible to arrange with a society, such as the Guild of Help, to assist the occupants in their endeavour to get back to a proper home containing their own furniture.

PARTICULARS RECEIVED THROUGH THE "NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907."

(These particulars refer to children born in 1909 who were visited until they attained the age of 12 months during 1910).

There were 13,830 births notified. Of these 10,701 were visited by the Women Inspectors, or 77%. The remaining 3,129 (with the exception of a few who could not be traced) all occurred in houses where it was not thought necessary to visit. 13,245 were born alive; 585 or 4·25% were stillborn. It is probable that the stillbirths attended by medical men are not all notified.

Of the 13,830 births 5,591 were attended by medical men; 6,269 by midwives; 533 by a medical man and a midwife; 1,000 were attended through institutions, 609 as in-patients and 391 as out-patients; 423 were attended by "handywomen;" and 14 by unregistered men.

As regards the births visited, where the information was obtained there were 9,168 (or 92·86%) born at the full term, and 705 (or 7·14%) born prematurely.

The condition of the 10,701 children visited was described as follows at the time of the first visit:—

Healthy	...	...	...	...	9,179
Fairly Healthy	...	...	...	...	220
Puny	...	...	...	...	405
Ill	...	...	...	...	19
Dead	...	...	...	...	330
No Information	...	...	...	...	98
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	450

A visit was paid 12 months after birth and the results were as follows :—

Healthy...	...	...	...	...	4,465
Fairly Healthy	...	...	...	...	789
Puny	...	...	...	...	529
Ill	...	...	...	...	330
Dead	...	...	...	...	1,027
Removed and could not be found	...	...	...	...	1,922
No Information	...	...	...	...	36

In the remaining 1,153 cases it was not thought necessary to re-visit.

The foregoing particulars apply to all births visited, but in the remainder of this statement the information could not be obtained in every case, and the figures are given for what they are worth.

The following Table shows the proportion of artificially fed and breast fed children, and the duration of the breast feeding.

BREAST FED ENTIRELY—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
Over 1 month and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	674
„ 3 months	„	6	„	...	...	...	...	...	712
„ 6 „	„	9	„	...	...	...	...	...	1,657
„ 9 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,248

BREAST FED PARTLY—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Over 1 month and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ 3 months	„	6	„	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 6 „	„	9	„	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 9 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

ARTIFICIALLY FED ENTIRELY	220
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

In the case of 5,689 children who survived the first year of life, the Inspectors found that 1,791 were weaned, and 3,898 were still not weaned.

With regard to the kind of bottles in use: there were 747 cases in which a boat bottle was being used, in 116 cases a long tube bottle, in 50 cases a screw top bottle, and in 45 cases a medicine bottle with a teat. There were a few cases in which the mothers were using more than one kind, viz., 18 a boat and a tube bottle, four a boat and a screw top, two a boat and a medicine bottle, eight a tube and a screw top, and one a screw top and a medicine bottle.

There were 3,133 cases in which the baby was entirely nursed by the mother, 28 in which it was nursed by some other relative, and 28 in which it was put out to nurse. In 175 cases the child was partly nursed by the mother and partly by some other relative, and in 76 it was put out part time.

Of the mothers, 9,257 were housewives only, not being industrially employed at all; and 1,378 were engaged in industrial work either altogether or in addition to their housework. Of those engaged in industrial work altogether, four were employed at home; 107 in factories, workshops, or laundries; and 133 elsewhere as charwomen, etc. Of those who were only partially engaged in industrial work, 352 had industrial employment at home, 446 in factories, etc., and 336 elsewhere.

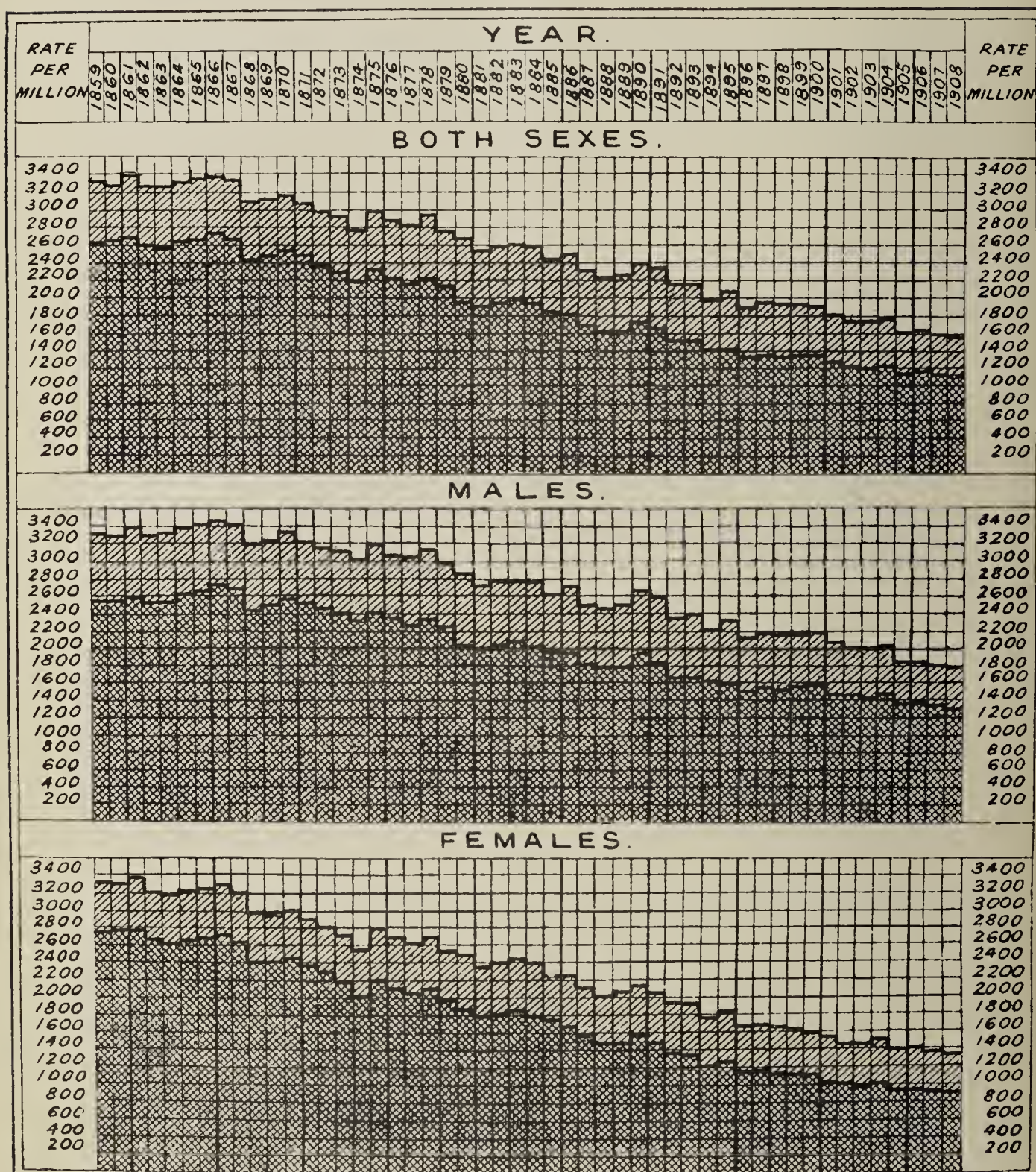
With regard to the condition of the homes, 6,238 were classed as “clean,” 3,879 as “moderately clean,” and 295 as “dirty.”

In 7,258 cases the child was stated to be sleeping with its parents, in 1,237 cases in a separate cot or cradle, and in 188 cases a child which was sleeping with its parents at the time of the Inspector's first visit was found to be sleeping in a separate cot at a later visit.

CHART A. TUBERCULOSIS.

ENGLAND & WALES.—Death-Rates per million living, corrected for variations of sex and age constitution (a) from All Forms of Tuberculosis, (b) from Phthisis, 1859-1908.

(NOTE.—The darker shading refers to Phthisis.)



NOTE.—The Death-Rates throughout the entire period are based upon the sex and age constitution of the population as enumerated in 1901,

The above Chart is taken from the 71st Annual Report of the Registrar General.

TUBERCULOSIS.

SHEFFIELD.—Death-Rates per million living, uncorrected for variations of sex and age constitution (a) from All Forms of Tuberculosis, (b) from Phthisis, 1885-1910.

(NOTE.—The darker shading refers to Phthisis.)

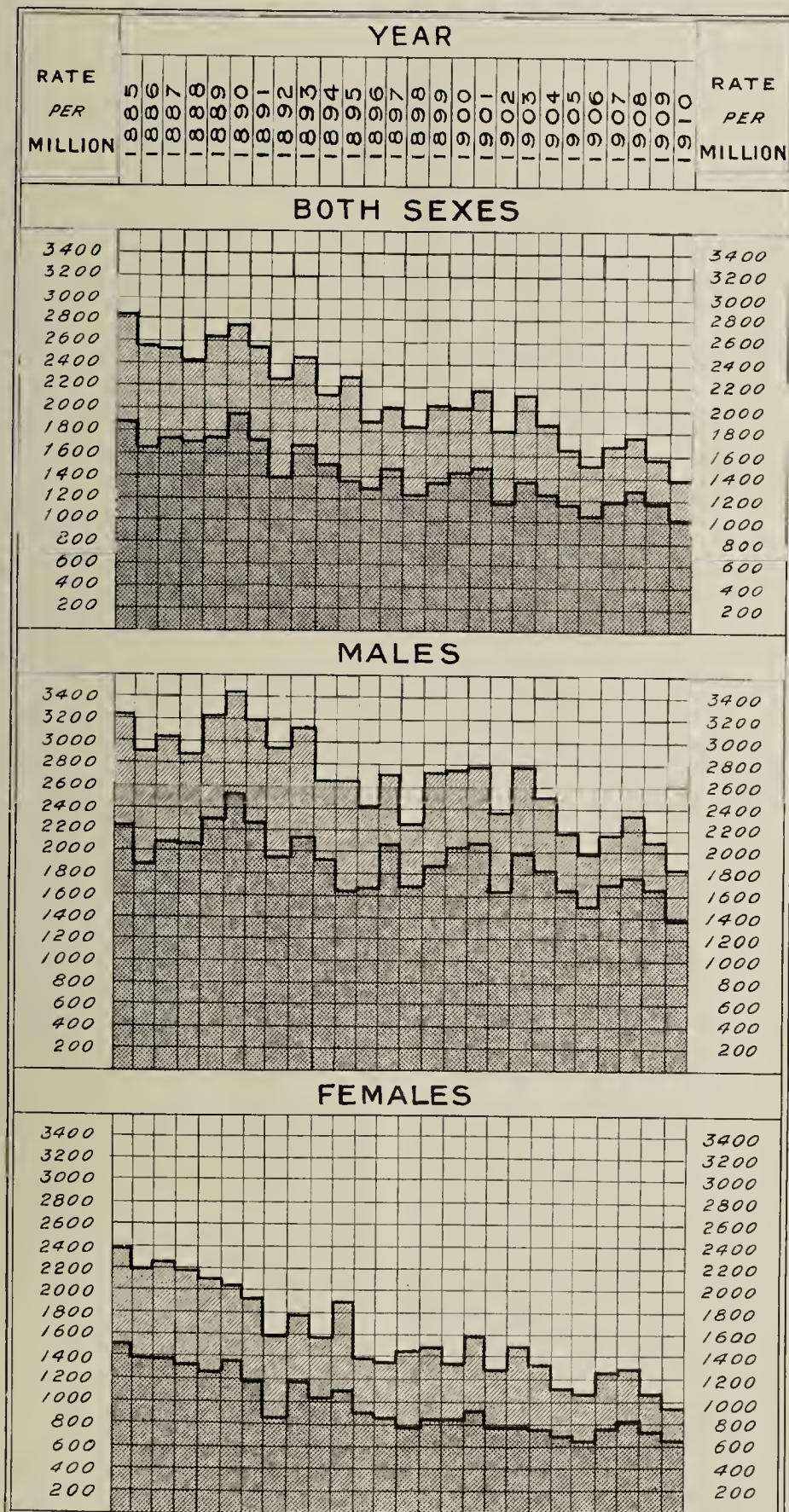


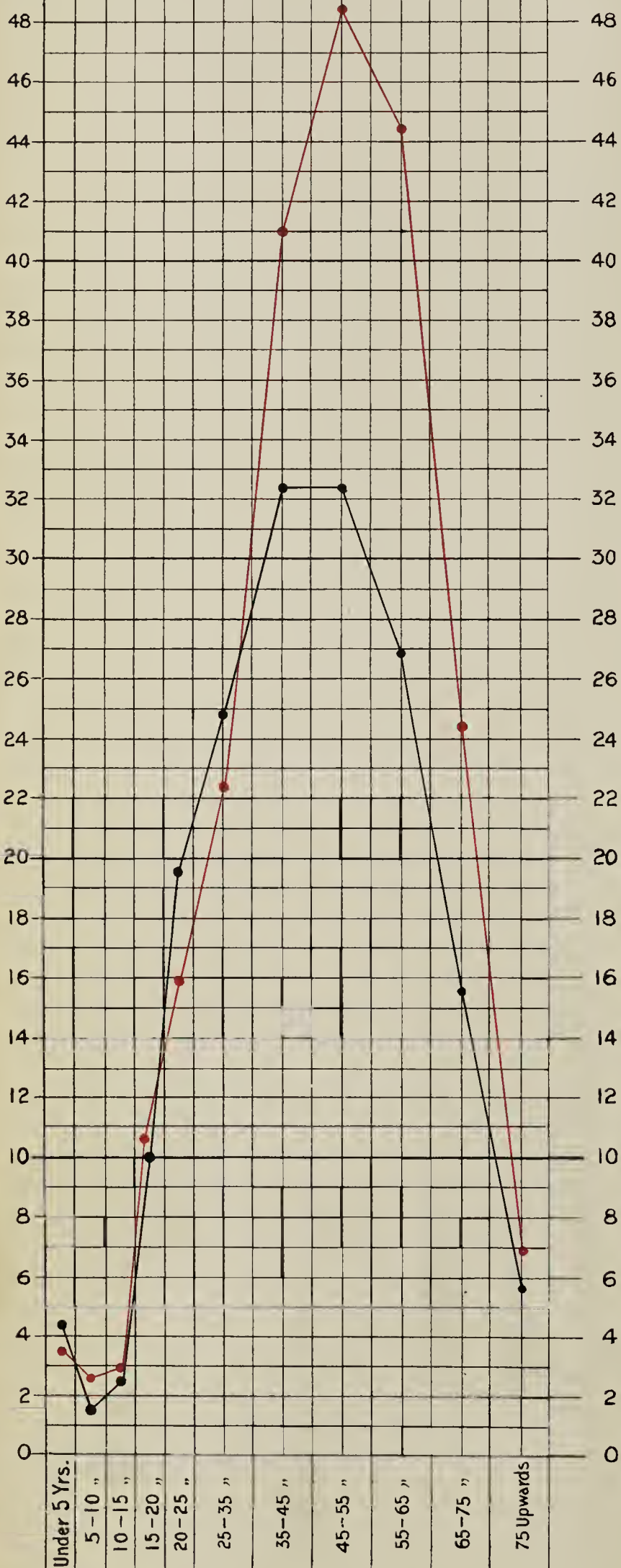
CHART C.

Death-Rates from Phthisis in the two sexes and under several age groups during the ten years 1890-99.

Death Rate per 10,000 persons living at each age.

MALES.

Black Curve ... ENGLAND & WALES.
Red ,, ... SHEFFIELD.



FEMALES.

Black Curve ... ENGLAND & WALES.
Red ,, ... SHEFFIELD.

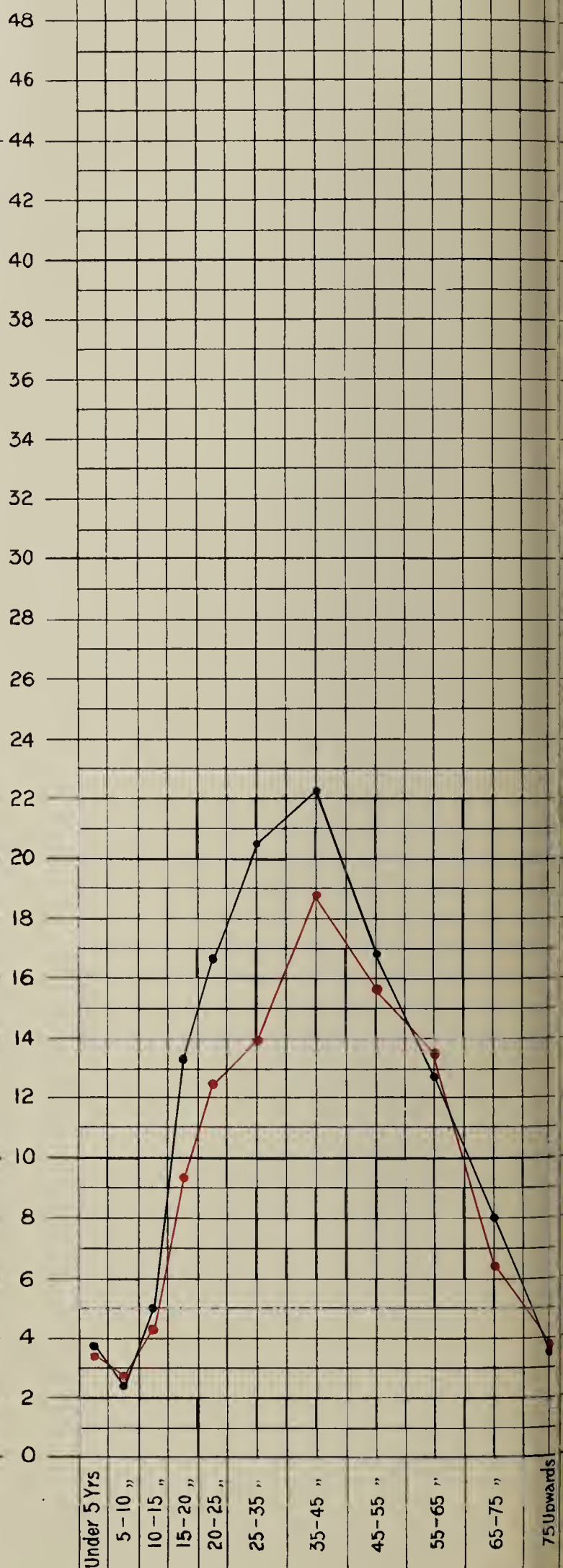
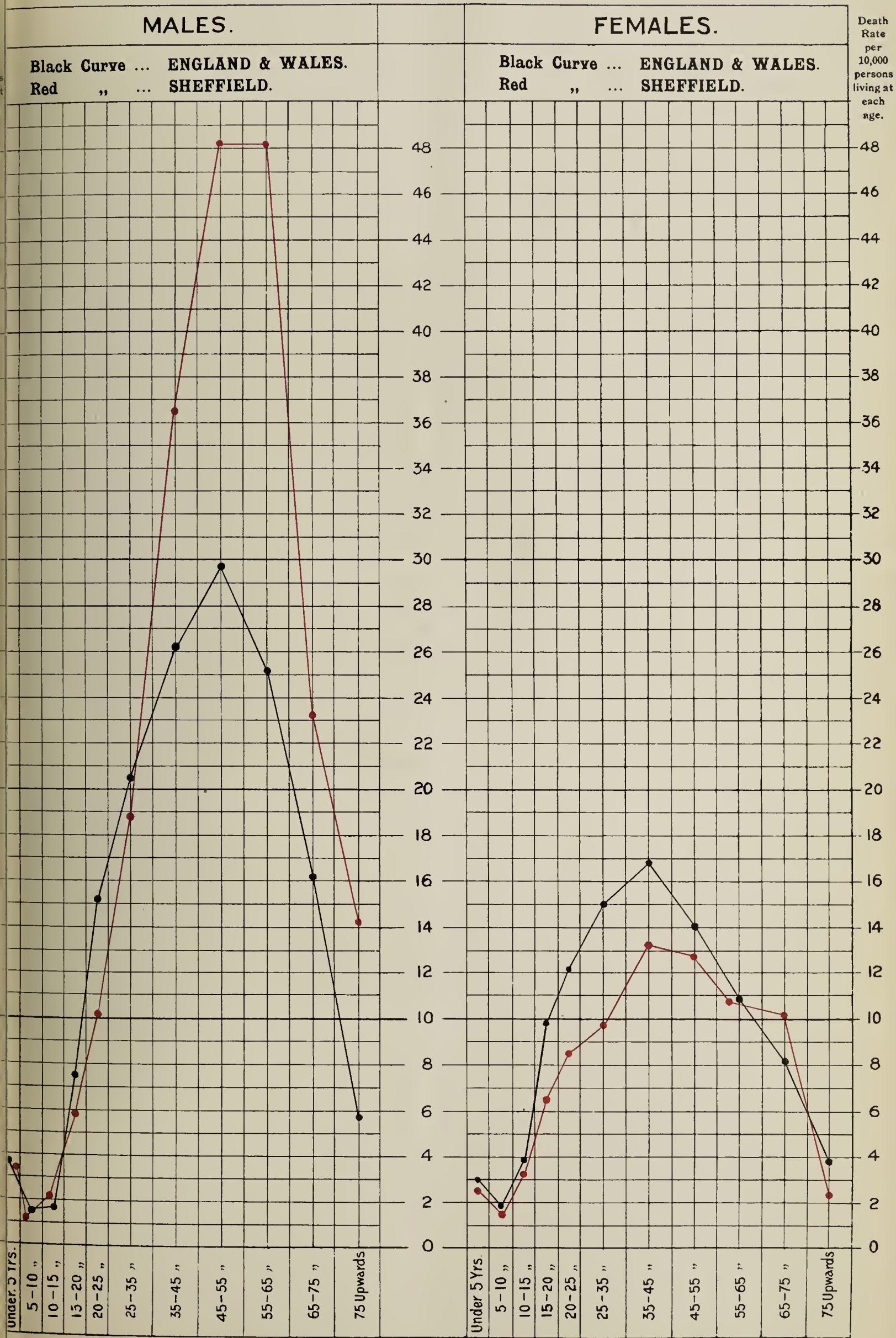
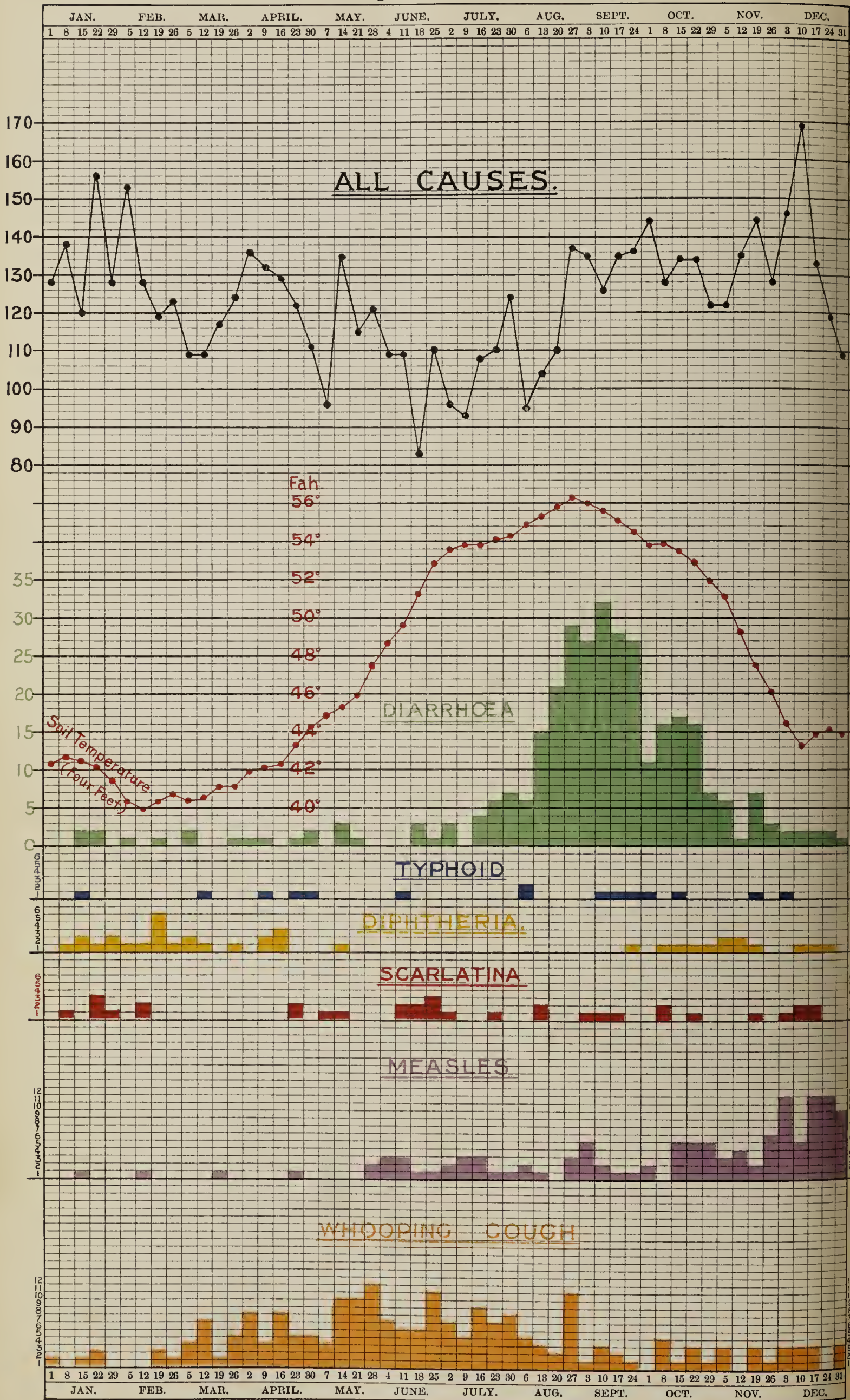


CHART D.

Death-Rates from Phthisis in the two sexes and under several age groups during the ten years 1900-1909.



DEATHS CHART.—Showing the Number of Deaths from All Causes and from certain Infectious Diseases, also Soil Temperature during each Week of the Year 1910.



Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics, etc., for 1910.

AREA OF CITY	....	....	....	....	....	23,662 Acres, divided into * THIRTEEN Registration Sub-Districts.
POPULATION	....	....	....	....	....	451,065
DENSITY	...	....	....	....	....	19·1 Persons per Acre.
INHABITED HOUSES	....	....	....	....	....	Census of 1901, 85,507 with 4,456 uninhabited, and 1,217 building.
HOUSES CERTIFIED AS FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION, APRIL, 1901, TO JUNE 30th, 1910	....	....	....	....	....	17,071
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING-HOUSES CER- TIFIED AS FIT FOR OCCUPATION DURING THE YEAR, 1910	....	....	....	....	....	1,243
MARRIAGES	....	....	....	....	....	3,639
BIRTHS	....	....	....	....	....	12,664 ; Birth-rate, 28·1.
DEATHS	....	....	....	....	....	6,426 ; Death-rate, 14·2.
INFANTILE MORTALITY	....	....	....	....	....	1,604 under 1 year, or 127 per 1,000 Births.
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE (7 PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS)	...	....	....	....	....	1·59
ESTIMATED INCREASE OF POPULATION	....					4,744, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths, was 6,238.

* There were, in 1910, FOURTEEN Registration Sub-Districts wholly or partly contained within the City area ; the portion of Handsworth Sub-District is, however, so small that for convenience the figures are included in those for Attercliffe.

Vital and Mortal Statistics.

The estimated mean population of the City for 1910, based on the Census enumerations of 1901 and 1911, was 451,065, which is 27,698 below the figure adopted by the Registrar-General for that year.

If the same ratio as at the Census of 1901 is taken, the number of males and females works out at 222,698 and 228,367 respectively.

Throughout the following tables the figures with regard to the population estimates for the City during the last intercensal period, and the rates deduced therefrom, have been revised in accordance with the recent Census. The revisions are shown in *italics*.

TABLE I.—*Population, Estimated Increase, and Natural Increase, 20 years.*

YEAR.	Population.	Estimated Increase.	Excess of births over deaths.
1891	325,547	4,468	4,087
1892	330,816	5,269	5,006
1893	336,171	5,355	4,165
1894	341,612	5,441	5,239
1895	347,141	5,529	5,004
1896	352,760	5,619	5,121
1897	358,470	5,710	4,668
1898	364,272	5,802	4,853
1899	370,168	5,896	4,484
1900	376,160	5,992	4,280
*1901	410,151	33,991	4,875
1902	414,506	4,355	6,874
1903	418,906	4,400	6,160
1904	423,355	4,449	6,526
1905	427,850	4,495	5,576
1906	432,395	4,545	5,945
1907	436,986	4,591	6,353
1908	441,630	4,644	6,931
1909	446,321	4,691	6,198
1910	451,065	4,744	6,238

* City extended October 31st, 1901.

TABLE II.—*Population of Registration Sub-Districts at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911; and estimated mean Population, 1910.*

DISTRICT.	Population Enumerated.				Estimated Population, middle of 1910.	
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.		
Sheffield North ...	38,982	37,499	38,784	35,021	35,319	Sheffield North ...
Do. West ...	14,957	14,105	12,187	24,417	24,590	Do. South ...
Do. South ...	17,919	18,411	17,099			
Do. Park ...	19,948	21,401	22,328	26,391	26,330	Do. Park ...
Brightside West... }	56,719	67,083	40,214	46,229	45,785	Brightside West ...
Do. East ... }			37,778	40,016	39,876	Do. East ...
Attercliffe ...	26,965	35,883	52,589	62,893	62,083	Attercliffe ...
				35,833	35,575	Ecclesall North ...
Nether Hallam ...	38,967	46,328	64,599	48,950	48,501	Do. W. Central..
Upper Hallam ...	2,513	2,709	3,657	44,806	44,035	Do. South ...
Ecclesall ...	67,538	80,824	97,244	26,591	26,643	Broomhall ...
				26,269	26,439	Sharrow ...
Norton ...	.....	.....	10,828	19,265	18,465	Norton ...
Hillsbro' ...	.....	.....	11,763	17,972	17,424	Hillsbro' ...
Totals ...	284,508	324,243	409,070	454,653	451,065	Totals

TABLE III.—*Acreage and Persons per acre in Registration Sub-Districts, 1910.*

District.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1910.	Persons per Acre.
Sheffield North	282	35,319	125·2
Do. South	332	24,590	74·1
Do. Park	2,507	26,330	10·5
Brightside West	2,089	45,785	21·9
Do. East	1,593	39,876	25·0
Attercliffe	1,474	62,083	42·1
Ecclesall North	654	35,575	54·4
Do. West Central	7,588	48,501	6·4
Do. South	3,613	44,035	12·2
Broomhall... ..	365	26,643	73·0
Sharrow	275	26,439	96·1
Norton	1,902	18,465	9·7
Hillsbro'	988	17,424	17·6
City	23,662	451,065	19·1

TABLE IV.—*New Houses Certified by the City Surveyor as Fit for Human Habitation, from the Census of 1891 to the middle of 1910, in the several Registration Sub-Districts.*

Year.	North.	South.	Park.	Bright- side.	Atter- cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle- sall.	Norton.	Hills- bro'	TOTALS.
1891 (part of) ...	17	14	29	126	116	55	4	175	No Record.	No Record.	536
1892	22	11	32	121	155	170	7	268			786
1893	11	15	42	165	186	198	17	194			828
1894	3	5	36	120	123	153	16	175			631
1895 ... ..	...	13	20	85	106	141	4	155			524
1896	18	16	68	135	288	221	7	307			1,060
1897, to June 30 ...	4	5	16	107	186	239	4	159			720
July, 1897, to June, 1898	7	17	26	179	467	522	13	451			1,682
July, 1898, to June, 1899	15	18	55	161	746	784	15	686			2,480
July, 1899, to June, 1900	27	15	57	214	647	914	77	771			2,722
July, 1900, to June, 1901	12	31	59	213	729	931	102	635	79	108	2,712
July, 1901, to June, 1902	5	23	70	330	419	398	77	457			1,966
July, 1902, to June, 1903	3	19	95	295	360	292	33	487			1,893
July, 1903, to June, 1904	7	70	73	308	383	325	23	492			2,117
July, 1904, to June, 1905	14	43	97	465	384	*554					2,010
July, 1905, to June, 1906	7	4	90	456	340	*634					1,892
July, 1906, to June, 1907	3	81	120	442	302	*466					1,802
July, 1907, to June, 1908	1	84	120	412	291	*470					1,747
July, 1908, to June, 1909	2	20	92	334	278	*479					1,624
July, 1909, to June, 1910 ... ..	...	8	55	290	253	*493					1,432
TOTALS	178	512	1,252	4,958	6,759	*14,250			1,786	1,469	31,164

* Total for Sub-Districts of Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall, and Sharrow.

TABLE V.—*Marriages and Marriage Rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales since 1888.*

Year.	Total Number of Marriages in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 in Sheffield.	Persons Married per 1,000 in England and Wales.
1888	2,885	17·9	14·4
1889	3,073	18·7	15·0
1890	3,174	19·7	15·5
1891	3,128	19·2	15·6
1892	3,091	18·7	15·4
1893	2,797	16·6	14·7
1894	3,215	18·8	15·1
1895	2,810	16·2	15·0
1896	3,322	18·8	15·7
1897	3,465	19·8	16·0
1898	3,496	19·2	16·2
1899	3,663	19·8	16·5
1900	3,508	18·7	16·0
1901*	3,640	18·8	15·8
1902	3,682	17·8	15·8
1903	3,506	16·7	15·6
1904	3,507	16·5	15·2
1905	3,466	16·2	15·3
1906	3,943	18·2	15·6
1907	4,004	18·3	15·8
1908	3,419	15·5	14·9
1909	3,445	15·4	14·6
1910	3,639	16·1	14·8
Average ...	3,386	17·9	15·4

*City extended.

TABLE VI.—*Birth-rates during the year for the whole City and for each of the Registration Sub-Districts; also the total number of Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in each.*

District.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1910.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.	Birth-rate per 1000 persons living, per annum.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Crude.	Corrected for Public Institutions. *
Sheffield North ...	35,319	512	493	40	30	1,075	30·4	33·3
Do. South ...	24,590	454	436	16	15	921	37·4	26·4
Do. Park ...	26,330	391	362	13	18	784	29·8	30·3
Brightside West ...	45,785	609	593	48	53	1,303	28·5	27·3
Do. East ...	39,876	661	586	25	20	1,292	32·4	32·9
Attercliffe ...	62,083	1,026	993	28	26	2,073	33·4	34·2
Ecclesall North ...	35,575	518	485	19	19	1,041	29·3	30·0
Do. West Central	48,501	518	462	22	20	1,022	21·1	21·9
Do. South ...	44,035	525	494	31	29	1,079	24·5	24·1
Broomhall ...	26,643	291	308	10	8	617	23·2	25·0
Sharrow ...	26,439	279	289	9	7	584	22·1	22·9
Norton ...	18,465	201	227	4	3	435	23·6	23·9
Hillsbro' ...	17,424	233	198	3	4	438	25·1	25·5
City ...	451,065	6,218	5,926	268	252	12,664	28·1	28·1

*The corrected Birth-rate for the Sub-Districts is obtained by distribution of the Births which occurred in the Jessop Hospital and the two Union Hospitals among the Sub-Districts in which the mother's home was situated at the time of her admission to the Hospital.

TABLE VII.—*Population and Births and Deaths in Sheffield in past years. Also Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales.*

YEAR.	SHEFFIELD.					ENGLAND.	
	POPULA- TION.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rates.	Death-rates.
		Number of Births.	Birth-rates per 1,000 per- sons living per annum.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 per- sons living per annum.		
1736	14,105						
1801	45,755						
1811	53,231						
1821	65,275						
1831	91,692						
1841	111,091						
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,764	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1872	245,023	9,973	40·6	6,445	26·3	35·6	21·3
1873	248,954	10,761	43·2	6,558	26·3	35·4	21·0
1874	253,645	10,861	42·8	7,009	27·6	36·0	22·2
1875	257,827	11,026	42·7	6,642	25·7	35·4	22·7
1876	262,080	11,205	42·7	6,568	25·1	36·3	20·9
1877	266,401	10,859	40·7	6,154	23·1	36·0	20·3
1878	270,791	10,985	40·3	7,208	26·6	35·6	21·6
1879	275,356	10,822	39·2	6,422	23·3	34·7	20·7
1880	279,800	10,723	38·3	6,410	22·9	34·2	20·5
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1882	289,194	10,837	35·4	6,281	21·1	33·8	19·6
1883	293,001	10,812	36·9	6,755	23·0	33·5	19·6
1884	296,856	11,272	37·9	6,832	23·0	33·6	19·7
1885	300,762	10,737	35·6	6,328	21·0	32·9	19·2
1886	304,720	10,573	34·6	6,130	20·1	32·8	19·5
1887	308,730	10,389	33·6	6,820	22·0	31·9	19·1
1888	312,793	9,863	31·5	6,611	21·1	31·2	18·1
1889	316,901	10,844	34·2	6,841	21·5	31·1	18·2
1890	321,079	10,691	33·2	8,316	25·9	30·2	19·5
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
1892	330,816	11,846	35·8	6,840	20·7	30·5	19·0
1893	336,171	11,584	34·5	7,419	22·1	30·8	19·2
1894	341,612	11,267	33·0	6,028	17·6	29·6	16·6
1895	347,141	12,012	34·6	7,008	20·2	30·4	18·7
1896	352,760	11,853	33·6	6,732	19·1	29·7	17·1
1897	358,470	12,132	33·8	7,464	20·8	29·7	17·4
1898	364,272	12,066	33·1	7,213	19·8	29·4	17·6
1899	370,168	12,459	33·7	7,975	21·5	29·3	18·3
1900	376,160	12,572	33·4	8,292	22·0	28·9	18·3
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·6	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·4	15·4
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	27·9	16·2
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·2	15·2
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·0	15·4
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·3	15·0
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·5	14·7
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·6	14·5
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	24·8	13·4

* City extended.

The number of deaths during 1910 was 6,426. Of these, 3,422 were deaths of males, and 3,003 deaths of females. One death was that of an unknown child, found dead, having been wilfully murdered, but as to identity, age or sex, there was no evidence to show. The death-rate was 14·2 per 1,000 per annum; or 15·4 per 1,000 for males, and 13·1 per 1,000 for females.

TABLE VIII.—*Mortality Rates in Quinquennial Periods in Sheffield and in England.*

Quinquennial Periods.		Mean Mortality rate per 1,000 of the population.	
		Sheffield.	England.
1871 to 1875	...	26·8	22·0
1876 to 1880	...	24·2	20·8
1881 to 1885	...	21·6	19·4
1886 to 1890	...	22·1	18·9
1891 to 1895	...	20·9	18·7
1896 to 1900	...	20·6	17·7
1901 to 1905	...	18·2	16·0
1906 to 1910	...	16·4	14·6

TABLE IX.—43 Towns over 100,000 Population—Death Rates per 1,000 living from all causes, and from Principal Epidemic Diseases, Comparative Mortality Figures, Infant Mortality; also Birth Rates (extracted from the Annual Summary of the Registrar General).

In this Table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005; where no death occurred, — is inserted.

TOWNS.	Birth Rate, 1910.	*Death Rate Corrected.		+ Comparative Mortality Figure, 1910.	DEATH RATE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.										ENTERIC FEVER.		DIARRHŒA.		Deaths under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.		TOWNS.	
		5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.		SMALL-POX.		MEASLES.		SCARLATINA.		DIPHTHERIA.		WHOOPING COUGHL.		5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.	5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.	5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.		
					5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.	5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.	5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.	5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.	5 Years, 1905-1909.	1910.								
Birkenhead	30·5	17·00	17·29	1,294	0·00	—	0·43	0·27	0·16	0·04	0·19	0·19	0·26	0·52	0·08	0·07	0·85	0·69	129	135	Birkenhead	
Birmingham	26·3	17·31	14·71	1,101	0·00	—	0·49	0·07	0·14	0·14	0·18	0·11	0·38	0·37	0·07	0·04	0·82	0·39	149	130	Birmingham	
Blackburn	21·4	18·35	16·01	1,198	—	0·01	0·33	0·31	0·31	0·20	0·16	0·16	0·18	0·12	0·11	0·06	0·64	0·47	146	136	Blackburn	
Bolton	22·9	17·55	15·16	1,135	—	—	0·42	0·01	0·11	0·19	0·15	0·15	0·22	0·30	0·19	0·06	0·76	0·37	146	117	Bolton	
Bradford	18·6	16·83	15·50	1,160	0·00	—	0·19	0·49	0·09	0·05	0·19	0·13	0·22	0·15	0·10	0·10	0·48	0·33	136	127	Bradford	
Brighton	19·9	14·37	14·04	1,051	—	—	0·11	0·60	0·02	0·05	0·09	0·02	0·17	0·14	0·03	0·07	0·34	0·39	105	109	Brighton	
Bristol	21·7	14·06	11·86	888	0·00	—	0·30	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·17	0·10	0·24	0·17	0·04	0·02	0·37	0·19	115	90	Bristol	
Burnley	24·9	19·76	18·39	1,376	0·01	—	0·41	0·55	0·15	0·21	0·15	0·16	0·27	0·35	0·11	0·07	1·25	1·13	180	168	Burnley	
Cardiff	24·3	14·89	12·93	968	0·00	—	0·31	0·23	0·05	0·10	0·10	0·12	0·27	0·10	0·05	0·04	0·48	0·36	123	111	Cardiff	
Croydon	23·2	12·86	11·28	844	—	—	0·24	0·20	0·06	0·04	0·22	0·11	0·20	0·12	0·02	—	0·39	0·13	99	87	Croydon	
Derby	24·1	14·99	11·93	893	0·00	—	0·31	0·11	0·04	0·03	0·33	0·17	0·21	0·11	0·07	0·05	0·39	0·10	124	85	Derby	
East Ham	22·0	11·66	9·52	713	—	—	0·35	0·20	0·15	0·03	0·28	0·08	0·29	0·15	0·05	0·04	0·61	0·15	114	94	East Ham	
Gateshead	27·2	15·78	13·68	1,024	0·00	—	0·31	0·18	0·07	0·04	0·20	0·08	0·34	0·52	0·05	0·02	0·80	0·53	139	151	Gateshead	
Halifax	16·5	15·57	13·90	1,040	—	—	0·18	0·12	0·08	0·04	0·25	0·21	0·18	0·12	0·07	0·08	0·20	0·14	109	89	Halifax	
Hull	28·6	16·48	15·63	1,170	0·01	—	0·33	0·27	0·05	0·06	0·30	0·17	0·31	0·23	0·09	0·10	1·04	0·93	140	135	Hull	
Leeds	22·2	16·47	14·91	1,116	0·00	—	0·32	0·32	0·07	0·08	0·13	0·14	0·27	0·31	0·08	0·04	0·61	0·39	138	132	Leeds	
Leicester	21·4	12·05	12·05	902	—	—	0·40	0·05	0·15	0·05	0·07	0·04	0·28	0·21	0·03	0·02	0·66	0·29	141	126	Leicester	
Leyton	23·7	11·14	9·53	713	—	—	0·25	0·14	0·13	0·12	0·24	0·15	0·37	0·58	0·11	0·04	0·45	0·12	93	66	Leyton	
Liverpool	30·1	20·87	19·00	1,422	0·00	—	0·49	0·60	0·28	0·22	0·18	0·13	0·37	0·28	0·05	0·04	1·08	0·71	151	140	Liverpool	
London	23·6	15·27	13·36	1,000	0·00	—	0·39	0·41	0·11	0·04	0·14	0·09	0·38	0·28	0·05	0·04	0·57	0·28	120	103	London	
Manchester	27·1	20·35	17·87	1,338	—	—	0·53	0·40	0·18	0·11	0·18	0·14	0·33	0·56	0·10	0·09	0·91	0·49	151	131	Manchester	
Middlesbrough	32·2	21·87	18·37	1,375	—	—	0·71	0·09	0·07	0·03	0·31	0·32	0·44	0·29	0·17	0·09	1·27	1·17	163	144	Middlesbrough	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	26·4	17·39	14·92	1,117	0·00	—	0·34	0·30	0·07	0·04	0·19	0·14	0·35	0·28	0·05	0·03	0·48	0·36	133	121	Newcastle-on-Tyne	
Norwich	22·9	14·61	11·90	891	—	—	0·31	0·06	0·04	0·09	0·24	0·14	0·20	0·15	0·13	0·03	0·80	0·22	141	103	Norwich	
Nottingham	24·8	17·19	14·35	1,119	0·00	—	0·48	0·20	0·05	0·06	0·14	0·11	0·27	0·24	0·12	0·05	0·85	0·35	157	128	Nottingham	
Oldham	25·8	21·37	19·44	1,455	0·01	—	0·49	0·58	0·19	0·03	0·12	0·06	0·33	0·54	0·06	0·07	0·79	0·51	144	127	Oldham	
Plymouth	20·3	15·07	13·16	985	0·00	—	0·24	0·37	0·08	0·01	0·15	0·09	0·21	0·30	0·07	0·06	0·53	0·33	131	114	Plymouth	
Portsmouth	26·7	15·51	14·15	1,059	—	—	0·50	0·29	0·04	0·14	0·29	0·26	0·24	0·24	0·12	0·18	0·55	0·25	116	104	Portsmouth	
Preston	23·6	19·68	17·82	1,334	0·00	—	0·60	0·27	0·07	0·07	0·12	0·14	0·42	0·07	0·16	0·17	1·02	0·99	160	158	Preston	
Rhondda	40·7	18·94	17·19	1,287	—	—	0·50	0·18	0·08	0·17	0·19	0·10	0·29	0·30	0·13	0·08	1·33	0·86	170	136	Rhondda	
Salford	26·7	19·60	16·74	1,253	—	—	0·61	0·34	0·27	0·12	0·40	0·21	0·33	0·41	0·16	0·10	0·91	0·52	148	130	Salford	
Sheffield	26·5	17·55	14·45	1,082	—	0·00	0·62	0·25	0·22	0·07	0·12	0·08	0·30	0·39	0·09	0·04	1·13	0·67	146	127	SHEFFIELD	
Southampton	23·1	13·26	11·69	875	0·01	—	0·27	0·13	0·04	0·02	0·18	0·13	0·25	0·09	0·06	0·08	0·54	0·26	114	79	Southampton	
South Shields	28·1	17·14	14·38	1,076	0·01	0·02	0·44	0·14	0·09	0·05	0·20	0·04	0·43	0·54	0·09	0·05	0·51	0·41	140	113	South Shields	
Stockport	25·7	19·04	16·96	1,269	—	—	0·41	0·38	0·09	0·02	0·13	0·12	0·33	0·34	0·08	0·03	1·01	0·43	163	137	Stockport	
Stoke-on-Trent	30·8	?	?	1,290	?	—	?	0·39	?	0·27	?	0·33	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	149	Stoke-on-Trent
Sunderland	28·5	18·77	16·36	1,225	—	—	0·51	0·37	0·07	0·09	0·21	0·13	0·40	0·28	0·12	0·07	0·67	0·50	139	129	Sunderland	
Tottenham	27·9	13·82	12·36	925	—	—	0·28	0·24	0·09	0·03	0·14	0·10	0·30	0·24	0·04	0·08	0·50	0·11	107	86	Tottenham	
Walsall	27·3	15·62	12·72	952	—	—	0·25	0·09	0·09	0·19	0·11	0·07	0·31	0·05	0·09	0·04	1·05	0·63	148	113	Walsall	
Walthamstow	22·6	11·76	9·63	721	—	—	0·28	0·14	0·13	0·03	0·25	0·10	0·28	0·23	0·06	0·02	0·58	0·11	110	95	Walthamstow	
West Ham	26·4	15·63	12·50	936	—	—	0·54	0·30	0·15	0·06	0·22	0·15	0·44	0·26	0·09	0·05	1·16	0·38	137	101	West Ham	
Willesden	23·0	11·94	9·79	733	—	—	0·30	0·18	0·09	—	0·09	0·07	0·30	0·18	0·05	0·01	0·48	0·19	107	82	Willesden	
Wolverhampton	22·6	15·56	12·98	972	—	—	0·49	0·17	0·14	0·05	0·22	0·04	0·22	0·27	0·08	0·01	0·76	0·18	135	107	Wolverhampton	
SHEFFIELD'S Position in List.	15th	30th (a tie)	23rd	23rd	—	—	41st	23rd	39th	25th (a tie)	7th (a tie)	8th (a tie)	25th (a tie)	36th	24th (a tie)	10th (a tie)	38th	36th	29th (a tie)	24th (a tie)	SHEFFIELD'S Position in List	

* Corrected for sex and age distribution so as to put all the towns on an equal footing.

† The Comparative Mortality Figure gives the comparison of the corrected Death Rates in another form; thus, given the same proportion of sex and the same proportions living at each age of life as in England, Sheffield conditions would produce 1,082 deaths against England's 1,000.

§ In stating the position of Sheffield on the list, the town with the highest Birth Rate and the town with the lowest Death Rate on the list are regarded as coming first.

TABLE X.—*Death Rates per 1,000 persons living, from all Causes, from Principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Tuberculous Diseases, also Infantile Mortality Rates, in the several Registration Sub-Districts of the City, during the Ten years, 1900-1909 and 1910.*

DISEASE.	NORTH.		SOUTH.		PARK.		*BRIGHTSIDE WEST.		*BRIGHTSIDE EAST.		ATTERCLIFFE.		*ECCLESALL NORTH.		*ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.		*ECCLESALL SOUTH.		*BROOMHALL.		*SHARROW.		*NORTON.		*HILLSBRO'		CITY.	
	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910	8 Years, 1902 to 1909	1910	8 Years, 1902 to 1909	1910	10 Years, 1900 to 1909	1910
ALL CAUSES ...	24.7	21.9	21.7	17.1	19.5	17.6	...	12.7	...	15.5	18.0	14.6	...	13.2	...	12.2	...	10.7	...	14.8	...	13.3	11.0	13.2	15.5	10.6	18.0	14.2
Small Pox ...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Measles ...	0.93	0.14	0.54	0.90	0.74	0.30	...	0.15	...	0.65	0.68	0.24	...	0.23	...	0.04	...	0.02	...	0.38	...	0.38	0.41	0.22	0.44	...	0.56	0.26
Scarlatina ...	0.18	...	0.20	0.04	0.22	0.11	...	0.07	...	0.15	0.22	0.10	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.11	...	0.08	...	0.08	0.23	0.11	0.17	...	0.21	0.08
Diphtheria ...	0.31	0.09	0.24	...	0.47	0.04	...	0.07	...	0.05	0.33	0.11	...	0.11	...	0.12	...	0.07	...	0.08	...	0.04	0.14	...	0.14	0.29	0.30	0.08
Whooping Cough.	0.53	0.96	0.43	0.49	0.45	0.57	...	0.26	...	0.33	0.40	0.58	...	0.34	...	0.27	...	0.32	...	0.26	...	0.38	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.34	0.36	0.42
Fever ...	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.12	0.14	...	...	0.07	...	...	0.13	0.05	...	0.03	...	0.06	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	0.01	...	0.11	...	0.14	0.04
Diarrhoea ...	2.22	1.67	1.29	0.69	1.60	1.98	...	0.39	...	0.75	1.72	0.81	...	0.68	...	0.35	...	0.25	...	0.83	...	0.53	0.33	0.53	0.57	...	1.32	0.71
Seven Principal Zymotics ...	4.37	2.89	2.89	2.24	3.62	3.00	...	1.03	...	1.93	3.48	1.89	...	1.39	...	0.92	...	0.77	...	1.74	...	1.41	1.51	0.88	1.64	0.63	2.90	1.59
Phthisis...	2.21	2.04	1.84	1.75	1.34	0.99	...	1.05	...	0.80	0.86	0.63	...	0.98	...	0.89	...	0.55	...	1.20	...	1.36	1.10	0.76	1.13	0.75	1.25	1.01
Other Tuber. Dis.	0.93	0.60	0.74	0.49	0.52	0.34	...	0.46	...	0.25	0.41	0.35	...	0.31	...	0.35	...	0.23	...	0.49	...	0.42	0.46	0.33	0.46	0.34	0.56	0.38
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	218	176	144	90	182	173	...	106	...	143	178	148	...	124	...	129	...	75	...	126	...	111	101	103	127	79	162	127
† Do. corrected ...	...	161	...	128	...	170	...	110	...	141	...	145	...	121	...	124	...	76	...	117	...	107	...	102	...	79	...	127

* Districts in regard to which figures for the ten years 1900-1909 are not available owing to alteration of area for Registration purposes.
† The Corrected Infantile Mortality Rate is obtained by allocating to the Sub-districts the births which occurred in the lying-in hospitals of the city, namely :—
Jessop Hospital for Women, and the Sheffield and Ecclesall Union Hospitals.

TABLE XI.—*Death Rate under one year per 1000 Births, 10 years—1901 to 1910.*

1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
202	150	181	158	166	158	145	141	119	127

TABLE XII.—*Analysis of the Deaths which occurred during the year 1910 among Illegitimate Children under the age of 5 years.*

DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.			AGES AT DEATH.				CAUSES OF DEATH.									CERTIFIED.	NOT CERTIFIED.	INQUESTS.
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	UNDER 1 WEEK.	BETWEEN 1 WEEK AND 1 MONTH.	BETWEEN 1 MONTH AND 1 YEAR.	BETWEEN 1 YEAR AND 5 YEARS.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	DIARRHŒA.	CHEST INFLAMMATIONS.	MENINGITIS AND CONVULSIONS.	VIOLENCE.	MARASMUS.	CONGENITAL DEFECTS.	SYPHILIS.	OTHER CAUSES.			
Sheffield North	35	21	14	6	...	17	12	4	6	6	1	1	4	5	3	5	28	...	7
„ South	14	5	9	1	1	7	5	2	...	3	1	...	2	2	...	4	14	...	...
„ Park	20	9	11	3	1	12	4	2	7	5	...	1	2	1	1	1	19	...	1
Brightside West	12	7	5	2	2	6	2	1	...	2	...	1	3	2	1	2	10	...	2
„ East	20	13	7	3	3	9	5	1	1	6	...	...	1	5	...	6	17	1	2
Attercliffe ...	33	21	12	6	3	17	7	...	6	4	4	1	2	9	...	7	29	2	2
Ecclesall North	6	1	5	...	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	...
„ West Cent'l	15	8	7	2	...	11	2	3	2	2	2	...	1	3	1	1	12	1	2
„ South	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
Broomhall ...	9	8	1	...	1	5	3	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	...
Sharrow ...	8	5	3	...	1	3	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Norton ...	6	3	3	...	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...
Hillsbro'	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
TOTALS ...	183	103	80	24	14	94	51	19	27	35	12	4	16	30	6	34	162	5	16

TABLE XIII.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES.	{ Certified* ... Uncertified ...	328 15	81 1	74 1	44 ...	527 17	162 4	133 ...	109 ...	83 4	87 ...	80 1	92 2	66 1	82 1	89 1	62 1	1572 32
i. COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	{ Small-pox ... Chicken-pox ... Measles ... Scarlet Fever ... Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. DIARRHEAL DISEASES.	{ Whooping Cough ... Diarrhoea, all forms ... Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. WASTING DISEASES.	{ Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ... Premature Birth ... Congenital Defects ... Injury at Birth ... Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iv. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.	{ Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tuberculous Enteritis: Tabes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. OTHER CAUSES.	{ Erysipelas ... Syphilis ... Rickets ... Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions ... Bronchitis ... Laryngitis ... Pneumonia ... Suffocation, overlying ... Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS		343	82	75	44	544	166	133	109	87	87	81	94	67	83	90	63	1604

* Inquests are Classified as Certified Deaths.

TABLE XIV.—Deaths and Death-rates per annum per 1,000 persons living from all Causes and from specified Causes ; Persons living, Deaths and Death-rates at specified Age-periods during 1910.

	Death-rates per 1,000	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	Total under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and upwards
Age Distribution of Population ...	...	451065	12752	11336	10897	10550	10538	56073	49870	43878	45396	46950	77482	54886	38947	23585	10909	3089
Deaths ...	...	*6426	1604	525	172	82	56	2439	148	70	103	99	313	446	597	812	842	556
Death-rates per 1,000 per annum	14.246	...	125.8	46.3	15.8	7.8	5.3	43.5	3.0	1.6	2.3	2.1	4.0	8.1	15.3	34.4	77.2	115.2
Small-pox...	.002	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	.262	118	19	57	22	12	2	112	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	.075	34	1	3	2	7	8	21	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	.082	37	4	5	3	7	4	23	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough...	.417	188	77	66	26	9	4	182	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	.038	17	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	4	...	3	1	...	...
Pyrexia ...	.002	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyæmia	.027	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis..	.528	238	156	69	6	...	...	231	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	3
Diarrhoea ...	.180	81	57	12	4	...	...	73	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
Dysentery	.002	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Lobar ...)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia { Epidemic ... }	1.521	686	168	122	37	14	15	356	12	5	9	10	38	43	58	74	52	29
Broncho ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Not defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma...	.523	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sarcoma ...	.080	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	.270	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	34	30	35	...
Tuberculous Phthisis	1.013	457	2	8	2	1	3	16	5	6	31	31	94	108	81	56	24	5
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	.164	74	22	17	6	3	2	50	14	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis	.089	40	7	4	5	...	4	20	4	7	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Enteritis	.027	12	5	2	3	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	.016	7	4	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System	.778	351	131	29	9	12	3	184	16	4	8	...	...	22	29	33	30	9
Heart ...	1.186	535	2	1	2	1	...	6	7	9	13	11	34	51	86	140	115	63
Blood Vessels	1.035	467	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	2	9	18	68	125	155	85
Respiratory System	1.456	657	162	59	7	5	4	237	...	1	1	2	15	18	44	91	153	93
Digestive System	.752	339	112	19	6	2	2	141	13	4	4	6	18	35	38	37	34	9
Urinary System	.585	264	2	2	5	...	...	9	4	3	6	4	13	29	51	71	58	16
(Generative System)	.022	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	...
Accidents of Child-birth	.049	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	8	...	...	...	...
Suicide ...	.066	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	5	...	1
Other Violence	.368	*166	22	6	...	6	2	49	15	9	3	...	9	20	9	23	11	9
Other Causes	2.631	1,187	649	41	12	2	3	707	17	10	11	8	26	32	24	39	104	209

* One death was that of a child unknown, whose sex and age could not be identified.

TABLE XV.—Mortality at certain age periods.

AGES.	Death-rate per 1,000 Persons living at each age of Group.									
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Under 1 year ...	236·5	175·8	212·3	178·9	174·4	167·0	158·9	153·3	118·4	125·8
1 and under 2 years ...	70·4	46·0	76·0	46·5	68·8	48·9	59·7	49·8	49·2	46·3
2 „ 3 „ ...	27·3	19·6	26·0	17·0	21·4	17·6	25·1	16·2	19·9	15·8
3 „ 4 „ ...	16·0	11·1	17·6	12·2	13·5	14·3	15·1	10·3	10·4	7·8
4 „ 5 „ ...	12·7	7·7	7·8	8·2	9·9	11·8	9·9	7·4	8·1	5·3
Total under 5 „ ...	79·3	56·6	73·5	57·2	62·1	56·2	57·8	51·4	44·2	43·5
5 and under 10 „ ...	5·1	3·8	3·7	3·7	3·6	4·6	3·8	3·3	3·8	3·0
10 „ 15 „ ...	2·6	2·3	1·9	2·2	1·9	2·4	2·5	1·5	1·9	1·6
15 „ 20 „ ...	3·1	2·6	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·4	2·6	2·1	2·4	2·3
20 „ 25 „ ...	3·6	3·1	2·8	3·6	3·3	2·8	2·9	3·0	2·6	2·1
25 „ 35 „ ...	5·7	4·9	5·0	5·1	4·8	4·7	4·4	4·3	4·4	4·0
35 „ 45 „ ...	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·1	9·6	9·1	9·6	9·0	8·9	8·1
45 „ 55 „ ...	21·0	18·8	19·0	16·6	16·7	17·2	18·0	16·7	16·3	15·3
55 „ 65 „ ...	38·2	36·6	35·0	36·5	32·3	36·3	37·2	35·0	35·6	34·4
65 „ 75 „ ...	76·6	74·8	74·8	79·1	73·4	78·8	80·4	81·2	85·1	77·2
Over 75 years ...	162·8	164·9	149·5	165·7	184·7	177·7	187·6	193·9	189·5	115·2
All ages ...	20·4	16·8	18·7	16·8	17·1	16·7	17·1	15·8	15·1	14·2

TABLE XVI.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during each month of the year 1910 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.

DISEASES.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Diphtheria ...	30	32	32	24	22	40	30	21	21	41	58	46	397
Erysipelas ...	30	22	26	38	19	21	19	29	26	39	37	27	333
Scarlet Fever...	125	97	105	113	131	114	92	96	96	122	127	119	1,337
Typhus Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever...	10	7	6	11	7	9	10	3	25	14	9	15	126
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	5	2	2	3	3	2	...	1	4	7	1	32
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
TOTALS ...	197	163	171	195	182	187	153	149	169	220	240	208	2,234

TABLE XVII.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1899, under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Average 10 years, 1900-1909.	Cases notified 1910.
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909		
Small-pox ...	...	2	38	59	44	4	1	...	...	...	15	7
Diphtheria ...	2,454	1,598	969	492	400	407	675	431	438	373	824	397
Erysipelas ...	389	286	391	401	385	350	395	414	295	447	375	333
Scarlet Fever ...	1,794	1,474	1,601	2,110	2,906	3,086	4,905	2,357	1,404	1,530	2,317	1,337
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	512	862	373	345	348	320	390	209	237	177	377	126
Continued Fever ...	1	...	1	7	3	2	3	1	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever ...	41	35	37	38	32	38	52	42	43	51	41	32
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
TOTAL ...	5,191	4,257	3,410	3,452	4,118	4,207	6,421	3,456	2,417	2,580	3,951	2,234

TABLE XVIII.—*Measles.—Mortality in Males and Females, and under certain age-periods; also Mortality Rates, 10 years, 1900-1909 and 1910.*

Years.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Persons living.	Deaths.		AGE AT DEATH.							
			Males.	Females	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	Over 15 years
1900	200	·53	104	96	55	82	32	17	6	6	1	1
1901	226	·55	116	110	48	92	39	17	16	13	0	1
1902	185	·45	94	91	50	79	36	8	7	4	0	1
1903	335	·80	170	165	90	126	52	35	22	6	0	4
1904	33	·08	15	18	10	8	10	4	0	1	0	0
1905	415	·97	220	195	81	183	74	33	22	22	0	0
1906	75	·17	39	36	24	25	10	8	6	2	0	0
1907	386	·88	205	181	73	165	77	37	17	17	0	0
1908	108	·24	50	58	20	37	23	9	8	10	0	1
1909	423	·95	217	206	80	166	85	39	19	32	0	2
Averages, 10 years 1900-1909	239	·56	123	116	53	96	44	21	12	11	·1	1
1910	118	·26	59	59	19	57	22	12	3	5	0	0

TABLE XIX.—*Scarlet Fever.*—*Notifications, Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality, ten years, 1900-1909, and 1910.*

Year ...	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average 10 years, 1900-1909.	1910
Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever.	1794	1474	1601	2110	2906	3086	4905	2357	1404	1530	2317	1337
Percentage of Cases removed	43	53	44	67	77	76	63	73	81	82	66	86
Deaths ...	64	57	58	99	88	98	229	102	39	42	88	34
Percentage Mortality	3·6	3·9	3·6	4·7	3·0	3·2	4·7	4·3	2·8	2·7	3·7	2·5

TABLE XX.—*Scarlet Fever.*—*Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts and in City, ten years, 1900-1909 and 1910.*

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.													CITY.
	North.	South.	Park.	Brightside.		Atter- cliffe.	Nether Hallam.		Upper Hallam.		Ecclesall.	Norton.	Hillsbro'	
1900	3·61	3·89	2·57	5·55		3·84	4·04		2·67		6·51	No Record *8·15	No Record *2·02	4·77
1901	2·34	3·17	2·29	3·31		4·16	3·62		2·44		5·11			3·83
1902	3·87	2·68	2·09	3·29		4·37	5·76		1·85		3·98	2·32	2·52	3·85
1903	4·89	4·35	8·31	5·47		3·60	5·00		5·11		4·77	5·75	1·91	5·02
1904	6·81	7·21	6·77	7·06		3·98	8·47		8·63		5·16	8·24	14·67	6·83
1905	5·14	6·00	3·64	7·95		6·77	Ecclesall North. 6·72		Ecclesall W. Cntl. 7·59		7·65	9·36	7·97	7·22
1906	9·06	8·56	9·92	B'side West 11·0	B'side East 12·47	14·28	Ecclesall North. 11·04	Ecclesall W. Cntl. 8·46	Ecclesall South 8·18	Broom- hall. 10·20	Sharrow. 13·79	11·12	15·69	11·34
1907	3·36	3·52	4·87	5·16	4·95	5·19	6·02	4·24	8·93	3·03	4·91	6·66	6·89	5·59
1908	2·23	1·21	1·79	4·78	3·80	1·48	3·97	4·28	3·14	2·08	2·78	4·63	3·30	3·18
1909	1·47	2·15	1·86	4·17	4·22	2·54	3·82	5·04	2·95	2·18	2·54	3·63	5·93	3·43
Average for 10 years, 1900-1909	4·23	4·27	4·41	6·28	6·36	5·02	6·21	5·51	5·80	4·37	6·01	6·46	7·36	5·49
				4 years only.			Four years only.					8 years only.		
1910	1·73	1·63	3·15	3·47	2·56	2·48	2·59	3·61	4·54	2·36	2·35	3·90	4·25	2·96

* 2 Months only.

TABLE XXI.—*Diphtheria.*—Percentage Mortality in Hospital and Home-treated Cases, 1910.

	HOSPITAL TREATED.	HOME TREATED.	TOTAL.
Cases of Sickness... ..	279	118	397
Deaths	14	23	37
Percentage Mortality	5·0	19·5	9·3

TABLE XXII.—*Diarrhœa.*—Monthly Mortality since 1901.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year.
1901	5	6	9	8	8	14	268	327	153	43	9	7	857
1902	1	4	2	6	13	11	21	25	105	62	8	12	270
1903	8	6	8	9	8	11	30	273	162	46	14	4	579
1904	6	3	5	4	6	10	51	301	176	51	13	2	628
1905	4	2	5	7	10	12	184	328	91	27	6	5	681
1906	9	4	2	4	4	8	24	257	364	91	15	3	785
1907	2	3	1	6	6	7	10	68	172	147	23	3	448
1908	8	3	0	3	6	5	22	135	88	98	36	8	412
1909	3	1	2	2	4	6	17	115	73	22	8	2	255
1910	4	2	3	5	4	4	21	71	113	67	17	9	320

TABLE XXIII.—*Diarrhœa Mortality under certain Age-periods since 1901.*

YEAR.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 45.	Over 45 Years.
1901	637	139	16	7	1	7	9	41
1902	192	41	6	3	1	1	2	24
1903	406	125	12	3	1	2	8	22
1904	472	109	7	7	1	2	5	25
1905	486	120	13	4	2	2	5	49
1906	583	150	15	5	3	2	3	24
1907	357	70	4	4	0	1	5	10
1908	300	80	12	1	1	3	0	15
1909	183	55	3	1	0	2	1	10
1910	213	81	10	0	0	3	4	9

TABLE XXIV.—*Whooping Cough. Mortality under certain age periods since 1900.*

AGES.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Av. for Years 1900-1909.	1910.
Under 1 year ...	104	56	37	119	78	54	43	61	109	13	67	78
1 and under 2 years...	57	40	17	81	33	51	28	59	83	22	47	65
2 " 3 " ...	21	18	8	34	20	9	14	21	27	9	18	26
3 " 4 " ...	12	3	7	21	12	6	9	13	13	4	10	9
4 " 5 " ...	6	3	3	5	6	5	8	5	9	4	5	4
Over 5 years	6	4	...	3	2	4	7	3	6	2	4	6

TABLE XXV.—*Enteric Fever. Sickness Rate per 1,000 persons living in Registration Sub-Districts, 10 years 1900-1909, and 1910.*

YEAR.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.												CITY.	
	North.	South.	Park.	Bright- side.	Atter- cliffe.	Nether Hallam.	Upper Hallam.	Eccle- sall.	Norton	Hills- bro'.				
1900	1.88	1.16	1.42	2.55	1.29	0.94	0.27	0.65	{ No Record ... (2 months)	{ No Record ... (2 months)	1.36			
1901	2.59	2.23	1.78	2.92	3.22	2.29	2.17	0.98				0.50	2.23	
1902	1.97	0.99	1.42	0.87	0.82	0.56	0.79	0.70	0.33	0.39	0.90			
1903	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.89	0.57	0.94	...	0.59	1.19	1.03	0.89			
1904	1.15	0.50	0.38	1.10	1.12	0.82	1.17	0.39	0.63	1.12	0.86			
1905	1.02	0.77	0.26	1.36	0.52	1.05	0.61	0.34	0.07	0.86	0.75			
1906	0.61	0.66	0.37	B'side West 0.93	B'side East 1.28	1.51	Ecclesall North 1.37	Ecclesall W. Cntrl. 1.37	Ecclesall South 0.19	Broom- hall 0.32	Sharrov 0.28	0.86	0.27	0.90
1907	0.46	0.55	0.44	0.48	0.69	0.73	0.59	0.59	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.47
1908	1.19	0.70	0.18	0.39	0.27	0.21	0.81	0.75	0.36	0.47	0.42	0.24	0.86	0.53
1909	0.51	0.31	0.46	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.36	0.26	0.75	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.40
Average for 10 years, 1900-1909	1.24	0.89	0.76	0.55	0.66	1.04	0.81	0.77	0.23	0.44	0.26	0.45	0.59	0.93
				4 years only			Four years only.					8 years only.		
1910	0.31	0.33	0.23	0.55	0.20	0.35	0.20	0.43	0.05	0.23	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.28

TABLE XXVI.—*Enteric Fever. Cases of Sickness in each month since 1901.*

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1901	42	30	45	28	25	20	19	102	212	185	103	51
1902	38	16	21	28	16	21	16	30	33	59	65	30
1903	24	19	25	19	19	13	10	29	48	66	39	34
1904	23	27	19	18	14	13	10	26	58	60	54	26
1905	29	31	21	16	21	10	13	44	53	30	23	29
1906	22	6	20	18	9	11	14	31	69	109	48	33
1907	26	7	18	18	12	16	14	13	19	36	13	17
1908	22	16	7	15	8	14	8	16	34	43	34	20
1909	19	19	10	9	9	8	5	14	30	25	19	10
1910	10	7	6	11	7	9	10	3	25	14	9	15

TABLE XXVII.—*Enteric Fever Notifications, Deaths, and Percentage Mortality at several Age-Periods during 1910.*

	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Cases Notified ...	126	1	3	35	38	48	1
Deaths ...	17	...	1	2	6	8	...
Percentage Mortality	13.5	...	33.3	5.7	15.8	16.7	...

TABLE XXVIII.—*Puerperal Fever. Cases of Sickness, Deaths, and Number of Births to each Death, 10 years, 1901 to 1910.*

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Notified Cases ...	35	37	38	32	38	54	42	43	51	32
Deaths ...	17	22	19	15	22	25	23	19	20	12
No. of Births to every Death from Puerperal Fever ...	751	634	744	923	595	537	614	751	665	1055

TABLE XXIX.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality during 10 years, 1900-1909 and 1910.*

DISEASE.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average 1900 to 1909	1910
Tuberculous Phthisis and <i>Phthisis</i>	539	580	491	573	536	490	452	524	564	524	527	457
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	92	132	111	140	126	94	88	115	100	88	109	74
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	7	15	32	48	47	50	36	42	48	26	35	40
Tuberculous Enteritis ...	16	25	16	14	11	5	8	11	9	13	13	12
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> ...	68	65	43	39	29	24	24	10	16	12	33	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	40	32	57	72	48	38	48	40	48	39	46	36
Total Deaths ...	762	849	750	886	797	701	656	742	785	702	763	626
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	2.03	2.07	1.81	2.11	1.88	1.64	1.52	1.70	1.78	1.57	1.81	1.39

TABLE XXX.—*Tuberculous Diseases. Mortality in the two Sexes, 1900-1910.*

DISEASE.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculous Phthisis and <i>Phthisis</i>	377	162	402	178	333	158	413	160	379	157	344	146	316	136	357	167	381	183	365	159	309	148
Tuberculous Meningitis	57	35	69	63	62	49	81	59	69	57	51	43	50	38	57	58	64	36	47	41	43	31
Tuberculous Peritonitis	4	3	7	8	20	12	24	24	22	25	28	22	19	17	22	20	24	24	12	14	23	17
Tuberculous Enteritis	9	7	13	12	13	3	9	5	9	2	2	3	4	4	6	5	3	6	5	8	8	4
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i>	41	27	30	35	23	20	18	21	17	12	14	10	13	11	4	6	11	5	8	4	4	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	25	15	19	13	34	23	35	37	26	22	24	14	25	23	21	19	23	25	22	17	23	13

TABLE XXXI.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE CITY.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.												NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.											
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						NORTH.	SOUTH.	PARK.	BRIGHTSIDE WEST.	BRIGHTSIDE EAST.	ATTERCLIFFE.	ECCLESALL NORTH.	ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.	ECCLESALL SOUTH.	BROOMHALL.	SHARROW.	NORTON.	HILLSBRO.										
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																							
Small Pox ...	7	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	397	7	110	209	36	34	1	20	14	17	45	45	44	23	59	40	14	15	31	30										
Erysipelas ...	333	18	19	24	32	209	31	39	16	28	20	27	53	35	35	26	16	15	6	17										
Scarlet Fever ...	1,337	18	433	765	76	45	...	61	40	83	159	102	154	92	175	200	63	62	72	74										
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	126	1	3	35	38	48	1	11	8	6	25	8	22	7	21	2	6	4	3	3										
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	32	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	4	4	3	3	6	4	3	3	...	1	1	...				
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...					
TOTALS ..	2,234	44	566	1,034	192	365	33	131	82	138	258	187	279	161	294	271	99	97	113	124										

* Cases treated at the Royal Infirmary.

TABLE XXXII.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1910 and previous Ten Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. NORTH.				2. SOUTH.				3. PARK.				4 AND 5. BRIGHTSIDE.				
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	
1900	38,745	1,412	1,137	331	26,726	1,023	721	184	25,292	813	618	185	72,666	2,379	1,607	498	
1901	38,801	1,331	1,068	333	26,463	940	627	162	25,324	808	621	203	77,977	2,444	1,460	492	
1902	38,859	1,375	959	276	26,162	970	567	143	25,323	761	485	126	78,653	2,609	1,219	374	
1903	39,079	1,376	983	303	25,979	963	562	163	26,042	868	600	190	80,363	2,691	1,439	497	
1904	39,084	1,286	898	285	25,938	1,038	529	136	26,423	874	513	155	81,532	2,702	1,360	441	
1905	39,134	1,152	960	308	25,838	897	506	135	26,923	819	496	153	82,482	2,523	1,445	435	
Averages of years 1900-1909 ...	39,185	1,251	887	246	25,698	927	527	118	27,003	767	570	175	44,185	675	39,863	783	269
	39,325	1,260	978	253	25,538	930	511	115	27,489	846	516	130	45,344	648	40,594	797	242
	39,414	1,233	914	266	25,538	1,018	498	97	27,889	851	457	142	46,217	676	41,044	752	235
	39,504	1,127	870	192	25,538	979	437	92	28,484	815	527	124	46,964	614	41,979	687	178
	39,113	1,280	966	279	25,942	968	549	135	26,619	822	540	158	45,678	653	40,870	755	231
1910	35,319	1,075	772	189	24,590	921	420	83	26,330	784	463	136	45,785	583	39,876	617	185

TABLE XXXII.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1910 and previous Ten Years.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	6. ATTERCLIFFE.				7. ECCLESALL NORTH.				8. ECCLESALL WEST CENTRAL.				9. ECCLESALL SOUTH.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900	50,190	2,000	1,076	401	Re-arranged											
1901	52,828	2,059	1,086	458												
1902	54,730	2,075	924	373												
1903	56,339	2,193	1,084	443												
1904	57,020	2,089	999	356												
1905	59,082	2,036	1,002	369												
1906	60,430	2,193	1,098	377		35,069	559	163	48,120	1,072	678	166	42,170	1,048	486	138
1907	61,658	2,294	1,101	390		35,540	629	169	48,781	1,152	676	141	43,247	1,240	546	125
1908	63,413	2,323	1,001	350		36,005	570	180	49,569	1,166	616	132	44,560	1,193	546	131
1909	64,614	2,127	943	274		36,127	560	130	49,958	1,111	719	123	46,117	1,135	519	86
Averages of years 1900-1909	58,030	2,139	1,031	379		35,685	579	161	49,107	1,125	672	141	44,024	1,154	524	120
					Four years only.				Four years only.				Four years only.			
1910	62,083	2,073	906	307		35,575	1,041	468	48,501	1,022	590	132	44,035	1,079	473	81

The old Registration Sub-Districts of Nether Hallam, Upper Hallam and Ecclesall were on 1st January, 1906, constituted Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall, and Sharrow.

TABLE XXXII.—Vital Statistics of Registration Sub-Districts in 1910 and previous Ten Years.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	10. BROOMHALL.				11. SHARROW.				12. NORTON.				13. HILLSBRO'.			
YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900	} Re-arranged Registration Areas.								10,131	} No Record	140	43	11,356	} No Record	228	76
1901									11,036		127	47	11,902		216	70
1902									12,071		172	51	12,702		191	57
1903									11,728		185	63	12,618		206	61
1904									12,747		179	46	13,364		196	68
1905									13,998		175	41	13,919		227	69
1906		27,734	700	434	105	28,654	654	430	73		182	37	14,727		231	65
1907		27,767	704	497	118	28,694	675	394	84		215	45	15,676		264	59
1908		27,853	699	460	102	28,740	701	404	77		213	46	16,366		230	55
1909		27,936	627	415	84	28,767	616	362	70		188	35	17,362		257	41
Average of years 1900-1909		27,823	683	452	102	28,714	662	398	76		178	45	13,749		225	62
	Four years only.				Four years only.				Eight years only.				Eight years only.			
1910		26,643	617	393	78	26,439	584	352	65		203	45	17,424		185	35

The old Registration Sub-Districts of Nether Hallam, Upper Hallam, and Ecclesall were on 1st January, 1906, constituted Ecclesall North, Ecclesall West Central, Ecclesall South, Broomhall, and Sharrow.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Meteorology at Sheffield during 1910.*

Week Ending	Mean Barometer Corrected.	MEAN DAILY SUNSHINE.				MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.								Total Rainfall for the Week (inches)
		Weston Park.	Attercliffe	High Hazels.	Lodge Moor.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Humidity.	Grass Minimum.	Soil 1 Foot.	Soil 4 Feet.	Air Maximum (Shade)	Air Minimum (Shade)	
Jan. 1 ...	29.919	H. M. 1 24	H. M. 0 47	H. M. 1 15	H. M. ...	44.1	42.3	87 %	30.6	39.3	42.3	49.4	39.1	1.007
8 ...	30.867	1 30	0 23	1 0	1 32	41.5	40.6	93 %	29.0	40.5	42.5	48.0	38.3	0.093
15 ...	29.810	1 63	0 36	1 33	1 27	40.9	39.0	85 %	26.9	38.7	42.4	46.3	37.3	0.777
22 ...	29.608	3 29	1 57	2 42	3 8	37.3	35.4	81 %	25.4	38.1	42.0	41.8	33.2	0.656
29 ...	29.175	2 7	1 5	1 55	2 35	29.4	28.1	78 %	15.0	34.7	41.3	35.0	26.2	1.368
Feb. 5 ...	29.662	2 4	1 33	1 56	2 9	36.8	35.6	89 %	25.0	34.2	40.2	41.6	33.6	0.764
12 ...	29.853	2 22	1 18	2 16	2 39	40.9	39.6	89 %	29.8	38.1	39.8	47.1	37.3	0.588
19 ...	29.315	3 57	2 56	3 41	3 33	43.2	40.4	80 %	30.3	38.6	40.1	48.3	37.8	0.806
26 ...	29.385	2 50	1 41	2 37	2 27	3.81	36.3	86 %	24.8	38.3	40.7	43.4	34.1	1.332
Mar. 5 ...	29.940	3 41	3 39	4 0	3 54	39.2	37.7	88 %	26.4	37.5	40.2	48.0	35.3	0.080
12 ...	29.902	3 3	2 39	2 57	3 14	43.6	41.5	85 %	29.6	40.2	40.4	50.1	38.7	0.824
19 ...	30.024	3 48	3 17	4 3	4 9	39.7	36.3	73 %	29.2	39.7	41.0	45.8	34.9	0.052
26 ...	30.381	4 8	3 42	4 9	5 21	45.2	41.8	76 %	29.7	41.1	41.1	51.7	39.2	...
April 2 ...	30.443	4 59	5 51	6 53	6 44	42.0	38.7	76 %	24.7	42.0	41.7	51.2	34.8	...
9 ...	29.915	0 34	0 52	1 31	0 57	41.7	39.0	80 %	27.1	40.6	42.0	47.0	35.6	0.427
16 ...	29.469	3 43	3 34	4 6	4 11	47.8	44.3	77 %	32.3	44.0	42.2	54.9	40.0	1.094
23 ...	29.975	3 32	2 23	2 37	2 58	46.6	43.4	78 %	32.6	46.3	43.3	53.9	40.6	0.233
30 ...	29.692	6 39	5 23	6 27	6 22	45.3	41.6	74 %	27.5	45.1	44.2	51.1	37.0	0.655
May 7 ...	29.823	6 47	5 41	6 23	6 25	47.3	43.3	74 %	31.1	46.8	44.8	53.3	39.6	0.719
14 ...	29.885	6 33	5 47	7 39	6 32	48.7	45.2	77 %	28.8	46.3	45.2	55.0	39.3	0.604
21 ...	29.821	1 51	1 51	2 7	2 14	52.7	52.0	96 %	42.9	50.2	45.9	61.2	48.9	0.920
28 ...	30.169	6 45	5 57	6 27	7 12	55.4	51.6	77 %	39.9	53.2	47.4	64.4	48.0	0.010
June 4 ...	29.663	4 37	3 7	4 26	4 22	54.6	50.8	78 %	37.1	53.5	48.7	62.0	48.0	0.276
11 ...	29.952	3 38	3 30	4 46	3 5	57.3	55.0	85 %	45.0	55.3	49.6	65.6	53.0	0.665
18 ...	30.189	7 15	6 47	7 36	7 22	58.7	53.6	70 %	38.0	57.9	51.2	66.9	49.4	0.080
25 ...	29.859	5 44	4 53	5 59	5 27	60.4	56.1	76 %	40.1	60.2	52.6	69.2	53.7	1.179
July 2 ...	29.541	4 29	3 15	4 1	4 33	54.4	50.1	74 %	37.7	56.8	53.6	60.3	48.3	0.735
9 ...	29.934	3 40	3 3	3 27	3 54	54.8	51.5	80 %	39.2	56.3	53.7	60.7	49.6	0.730
16 ...	30.090	6 59	6 44	7 39	8 24	57.0	53.7	80 %	39.7	57.0	53.7	66.1	49.9	...
23 ...	29.803	5 12	5 7	5 17	6 0	57.9	53.5	74 %	40.3	57.3	54.0	64.1	51.5	0.490
30 ...	29.690	4 56	3 55	4 37	4 0	58.2	54.4	77 %	40.3	58.1	54.3	64.3	52.1	0.426
Aug. 6 ...	29.738	6 17	5 38	6 3	6 8	59.6	55.3	76 %	37.5	59.1	54.9	66.4	51.2	0.256
13 ...	29.992	3 54	3 18	4 2	4 37	58.9	56.8	87 %	43.4	58.6	55.2	67.8	54.3	0.342
20 ...	29.873	5 49	4 46	6 6	5 7	62.5	57.3	79 %	41.7	60.2	55.7	68.9	54.6	1.205
27 ...	29.772	2 31	2 0	2 21	2 12	58.3	55.3	82 %	40.0	58.2	56.1	62.1	51.5	0.886
Sept. 3 ...	29.955	4 22	3 27	3 37	3 43	58.5	54.4	77 %	38.9	56.9	55.9	62.5	51.4	0.801
10 ...	30.279	1 44	0 57	1 26	1 54	54.2	51.0	79 %	38.1	56.1	55.5	59.2	49.4	0.029
17 ...	30.319	1 35	1 34	2 11	2 25	53.1	50.9	85 %	37.1	54.7	55.0	57.3	48.7	0.145
24 ...	30.307	3 42	2 36	3 27	4 13	53.0	49.4	77 %	31.2	52.6	54.3	58.7	44.9	...
Oct. 1 ...	30.068	4 57	3 6	5 0	5 12	57.7	54.7	82 %	47.7	54.4	53.6	65.4	51.2	0.393
8 ...	30.229	3 33	2 14	4 2	4 8	55.5	52.3	83 %	37.7	54.6	53.7	62.5	51.1	0.405
15 ...	30.116	3 24	2 15	3 47	3 4	51.2	48.1	79 %	33.2	52.2	53.4	56.2	45.9	0.422
22 ...	29.921	1 15	0 22	1 11	0 42	49.7	48.0	88 %	32.6	50.5	52.7	54.1	45.3	0.414
29 ...	29.999	0 9	0 6	0 4	0 6	48.6	46.8	88 %	36.6	49.7	51.8	50.8	46.5	0.168
Nov. 5 ...	29.430	3 2	1 46	2 15	2 55	42.2	39.9	82 %	27.2	46.4	51.1	47.6	37.2	0.876
12 ...	29.508	1 59	1 3	1 45	2 5	37.4	36.0	88 %	28.8	41.8	49.3	44.6	33.8	1.364
19 ...	29.490	2 51	0 50	2 15	2 51	40.3	38.0	81 %	35.4	41.4	47.5	43.2	35.7	0.723
26 ...	29.020	2 12	0 51	1 45	2 37	34.2	33.0	87 %	27.4	37.6	46.0	38.5	31.3	0.513
Dec. 3 ...	29.895	1 7	0 5	0 15	1 3	36.9	35.6	89 %	31.1	37.2	44.3	40.2	33.9	2.878
10 ...	29.218	0 7	...	0 3	0 1	44.3	43.6	95 %	38.6	40.5	43.2	47.0	41.2	0.723
17 ...	29.175	0 32	0 4	0 27	0 15	45.9	45.0	93 %	37.8	42.8	43.8	49.5	42.1	1.371
24 ...	29.991	1 30	0 51	1 32	1 26	45.2	43.7	89 %	34.0	41.7	44.1	49.6	39.3	0.257
31 ...	30.009	1 39	0 33	1 22	1 30	39.9	37.6	81 %	30.2	39.8	43.9	43.4	35.3	0.208

TABLE XXXIY.—*Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in each Sex, during the year 1910.*

[illegible]

TABLE XXXIV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.			
	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.			
GENERAL DISEASES.—Continued.																																						
Puerperal Pyæmia	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmasia. Alba Dolens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever (not otherwise defined)...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Lobar	101	75	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho	306	161	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Not defined...	278	182	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia. Septic Intoxication (not Puerperal)	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia (not Puerperal)	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phagedæna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective Processes	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Tuberculous Phthisis)	457	309	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (not otherwise defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	74	43	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis	40	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Enteritis	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubes Mesenterica	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of Other Organs	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Tuberculosis	18	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula
Parasitic Diseases	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium. Morphia Habit...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE XXXIV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.												
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.										
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM. Continued.																																																			
General Paralysis of Insane					
Insanity (not Puerperal)...				
Chorea				
Epilepsy				
Convulsions			
Laryngismus Stridulus		
Locomotor Ataxy...		
Paraplegia, Diseases of Cord		
Neuritis, Peripheral, Poly-Neuritis		
Brain Tumour (not specific)		
Other Diseases of Nervous System		
Total for Diseases of Nervous System		
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																																																			
Otitis, Mastoid Disease	
Epistaxis, Diseases of Nose
Ophthalmia, Diseases of Eye
Total for Diseases of Organs of Special Sense

TABLE XXXIV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.									
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.							
DISEASES OF THE HEART.																																															
Valvular Disease, Endocarditis (not infective)	194	81	113			
Pericarditis	4	1	3			
Hypertrophy of the Heart		
Angina Pectoris	12	6	6			
Dilatation of the Heart	13	8	5		
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart..	33	13	20		
Syncope, Heart Disease (not speci-																																															
fed)	279	125	154		
Total for Diseases of the Heart	535	234	301	
DISEASES OF BLOOD VESSELS.																																															
Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism	276	117	159	
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	86	38	48	
Aneurysm	15	14	1	
Senile Gangrene	7	5	2	
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral)	4	2	2	
Phlebitis	1	1	
Varicose Veins	1	...	1	
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels...	77	56	21	
Total for Diseases of Blood Vessels	467	223	234
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.																																															
Laryngitis	8	5	3	
Membranous Laryngitis (not Diphtheritic)	1	...	1	

TABLE XXXIY.—*Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.		TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.					
Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.		
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS																																											
—Continued.																																											
Croup (not Spasmodic or Membranous)																																											
3	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	
Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea																																											
2	2	...	1	1	...	1	
569	277	292	88	68	28	25	4	3	1	2	1	1	122	99	221	1	
33	21	12	1	1	
20	10	10	...	2	1	1	
6	5	1	
Fibroid Disease of Lung																																											
Other Diseases of Respiratory System																																											
15	12	3	
Total for Diseases of Respiratory System																																											
657	334	323	92	70	32	27	4	3	1	4	2	2	2	131	106	237	1	
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																																											
Tonsillitis, Quinsy																																											
1	1
Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Oesophagus (not specified)																																											
12	9	3	4	1	4	1	5
24	10	14
36	25	11	11	5	4	1	15	6	21	1
Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh																																											
Other Diseases of Stomach (not Malignant)																																											
9	4	5	1	1	...	1	1	2	3
Enteritis (not Epidemic)																																											
98	52	46	36	30	10	3	2	48	35	83	1
Gastro-Enteritis																																											
12	7	5	5	3	5	3	8
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis																																											
21	14	7	1	1	...	1
Hernia																																											
10	6	4
Intestinal Obstruction																																											
24	9	15	6	4	1	6	5	11	1
Other Diseases of Intestines																																											
...
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)																																											
9	5	4	1	1	1

TABLE XXXIV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. —Continued.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Cirrhosis of Liver...	44	23	21</

TABLE XXXIV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		1 & under 1 year.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 & under 85 years.		85 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totls.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant)	4	...	4	4	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Other Diseases of Ovary...</

DISEASES.	AGES AT DEATH.	Furnaceman, Puddler.	Steel Converter, Melter, Moulder.	Steel and Wire Roller.	Steam Forgeman, Hammerman.	Smith, and Blade File and Tool Forger.	Grinder.	Cutler.	File Cutter (machine and hand).	Steel Tools, &c., Hardener.	Steel Tools Filer, Finisher, &c.	Brass Worker.	Silversmith, Chaser, Engraver, &c.	Engineer, Turner, Fitter, &c.	Engine Tender, Driver, Fireman, &c.	Horn, Bone and Pearl Cutter, Grinder, &c.	Horn Presser.	Joiner and Woodworker.	Mason, Builder.	Bricklayer and Bricklayers' Labourer.	Painter, Plumber, &c.	Coal, &c., Miner.	Boot and Shoe Maker.	Tailor.	Butcher.	Baker, Confectioner.	Printer, Compositor.	Hawker, Coster.	Labourer.	Farmer.	Gardener.	Carter, Drayman, &c.	Groom, Horsekeeper.	Publican, &c.	Shopkeeper.	Clerk, &c.	Merchant, Manufacturer.	
Diseases of the Nervous System.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & " 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 & " 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	55 & " 65	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
	65 & over.	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	1	2	..	2	..	7	2	..
Diseases of the Respiratory System (including Pneumonia).	Under 25	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	4	1
	35 & " 45	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	4	1
	45 & " 55	1	..	2	..	6	3	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	14	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	..
	55 & " 65	..	7	2	2	8	7	10	4	1	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	5	4	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	11	1	..	2	2	2	2	3	8	2	..
	65 & over.	1	1	2	2	7	4	11	6	..	..	..	9	3	2	..	3	5	3	3	1	1	6	1	1	..	..	2	33	5	1	5	..	1	5	8	6	..
Totals	..	2	11	8	5	30	20	24	11	2	1	1	13	8	10	1	4	15	13	9	4	4	6	4	3	1	1	5	75	6	1	20	3	5	13	27	9	..
Tuberculous Phthisis and Fibroid Disease of Lung.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
	25 & " 35	..	..	1	..	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	2	6	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..
	35 & " 45	3	3	2	..	3	14	5	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	12	..	2	..	..	4	2	6	..	..
	45 & " 55	..	1	3	..	2	16	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	2	2	3	1	..	..
	55 & " 65	1	..	..	..	2	6	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	6	1	..	
	65 & over.	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Totals	..	4	6	6	..	11	51	23	4	..	2	..	10	4	3	2	..	8	12	2	6	8	2	3	..	1	1	44	3	..	1	5	2	7	9	25	2	..
Diseases of the Urinary System.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & " 45	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1
	45 & " 55	..	1	..	..	4	1	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	1
	55 & " 65	..	1	..	..	8	2	2	6	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	
	65 & over.	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	6	1	1	1	..	1	7	5	..	..
Totals	..	1	2	..	17	7	10	14	2	..	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	..	1	2	17	2	..	3	..	5	2	11	8	..
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Under 25	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	25 & " 35	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..
	35 & " 45	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	45 & " 55	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	5	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	22	1	..	2	..	2	4	2	..	..
	55 & " 65	1	2	3	3	16	5	10	4	2	..	7	4	1	2	..	1	3	5	..	5	5	..	1	2	..	1	29	1	2	4	1	3	2	6	5	..	
	65 & over.	1	6	2	2	27	2	12	2	2	..	1	5	5	2	..	9	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	..	3	..	2	32	5	5	1	..	4	9	12	7	..
Totals	..	4	11	7	7	46	9	25	13	6	2	1	15	12	6	3	..	16	7	9	7	10	2	2	6	1	3	5	100	7	8	10	1	9	16	25	15	..
Diseases of the Digestive System, other than Liver.	Under 25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	25 & " 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	35 & " 45	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	45 & " 55	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	55 & " 65	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	65 & over.	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	1	1	5	3	4	..	1	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	2	1	..	2	5	..	..	..
Diseases of the Liver.	Under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 & " 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	35 & " 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	45 & " 55	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..
	55 & " 65	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
	65 & over.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	6	2	3	..	..	..
All other Causes.	Under 25	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	1	4						

Sanitary Administration.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

During the year representations were made to the Local Authority that 169 houses were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

As a result of the communications sent to the owners, 158 of these dwelling-houses were put into a satisfactory state of repair during the year, or were in course of being repaired at the close of the year.

In the case of the remaining 11, Closing Orders were made. Two of the 11 houses which were closed have been demolished, and nine have remained closed.

The above statement does not represent the whole of the work done.

In some cases, representations were only made with regard to certain houses in the court, and the opportunity was taken of getting the other houses in the court renovated.

In addition to these, a considerable number of houses were renovated on the owner being supplied with a list of dilapidations, without the necessity of the matter being brought to the notice of the Housing Sub-Committee.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS.

During the year 1,955 privies were converted, and 226 additional water-closets provided; the corresponding figures for 1909 being 1,710 and 195 respectively. Full particulars with regard to the work will be found in Table XXXIX.

The work done under the supervision of this sub-department represents an expenditure during the year 1910 of about £24,000, of which the Corporation's share amounted to £7,138.

The decline in the number of privies converted, as compared with the years 1906, 1907, and 1908, is due to the fact that a smaller number of plans were submitted by owners. The number of conversions for which the Corporation staff prepared the plans shows a further increase, there having been 920 in 1910, as compared with 842 in 1909 and 751 in 1908. On the other hand, the number of conversions for which plans were submitted by owners was 1,035 in 1910, as compared with 868 in 1909, and 1,331 in 1908.

At the present rate of progress, this work will be completed in about seven years.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

667 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung were brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year. In 21 of these cases no notification was given during the lifetime of the patient. In nine of the cases notified, the medical attendant undertook to give the necessary instructions with regard to the precautions to be taken to avoid the spread of infection.

1,876 periodic re-visits were paid to cases by the Inspectors, and additional visits to premises were paid by them as follows:—For further investigation, 739; with regard to cleansing of premises, 195; for disinfection after death, 280; and with regard to the sending of patients to the Corporation hospitals, 205. The number of rooms sprayed during the year was 4,586. 843 houses were disinfected throughout after removals of patients, or deaths.

At the end of the year there were 1,588 cases on the books, and of these, 120 were living in common lodging houses.

The number of admissions of men to the City Hospital for Consumption at Commonsides during the year was 145, and of women to Crimicar Lane Hospital, 79.

38 reports were made to Inspectors of Nuisances, 10 to the Cleansing Superintendent, and 132 cases were reported to the Workshops Inspector.

In March, the scheme for the re-visiting of consumptives by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nurses was begun. The services of the nurses are secured in return for a payment of £100 per annum, estimated to cover the full time services of one nurse. There are 14 District Nurses engaged in the visiting of the consumptives, and weekly reports are received from them dealing with the following matters :—

Number of visits.

Matters requiring special attention from the Medical Officer's Department, as follows :—

- (a) Rooms requiring disinfection.
- (b) Cases wishing removal to Corporation Hospital.
- (c) Cases which ought to be removed to Workhouse Hospital.
- (d) Cases removed to Workhouse Hospital.
- (e) Cases removed to other addresses (giving new address).
- (f) Cases died.
- (g) Cases in overcrowded houses.
- (h) Cases in dirty houses.
- (i) Failure to comply with instructions (stating particulars) with regard to sputum flask, expectoration, open window, &c.
- (j) Other occupants of house showing symptoms.

The number of visits paid by the Queen Victoria nurses from March to the end of the year was 3,490, averaging 94 per week.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The number of inspections of boats during the year was 481.

The number of boats on the register at Sheffield at the close of 1910 was 75.

There was no case of infectious disease on board any of the boats during the year.

Sixty-four infringements of the regulations were dealt with, viz. :—

(a) Absence of Certificate ; and Certificate not identifying owner	...	21
(b) Want of marking, lettering or numbering	... ..	30
(c) Want of painting	... ..	5
(d) Want of cleanliness	... ..	1
(e) Separation of sexes	... ..	1
(f) Want of ventilation	... ..	1
(g) Want of repairs...	... ..	5

WOMEN INSPECTORS' WORK.

Table XXXVI. shows work done by the Women Inspectors during the year. The number of visits to births was again somewhat greater than in the previous year. 4,890 visits were paid with regard to the special scheme for the prevention of Diarrhœa among children. Most of the mothers in the districts selected took an interest in the scheme, and I think the general results of the scheme have been good from the point of view of drawing attention to the preventable nature of this ailment.

The number of school complaints dealt with is smaller than in previous years, and this is due to the fact that the school nurses now deal with a large proportion of these complaints. The practice is for the Women Inspectors to be called in where the school nurses have been unable to effect an improvement.

It was found necessary to take legal proceedings in six instances for child neglect. Three cases were reported to the Guardians with regard to farmed-out children.

The attendances at the Baby Consultations continue to increase in number, thus, the total attendances in 1910 were 6,971 as compared with 5,322 in 1909, and 2,830 in 1908.

The following Table gives a summary of the work:—

TABLE XXXVI.

Visits to Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	1,644
Visits with regard to Births	...	...	...	...	...	33,200
Visits with regard to Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits with regard to School complaints	...	...	...	...	...	413
Visits for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	4,970
Cases reported to the N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	119
Cases reported to the S.Q.V.D. Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	157
Reports to District Sanitary Inspectors and other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
New Houses-let-in-lodgings registered	...	...	...	...	...	10
Prosecutions for neglect of children	...	...	...	...	...	6
Prosecutions for Overcrowding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases reported to City Guild of Help...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Children recommended for, and subsequently sent to the country holiday homes	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits with regard to Summer Diarrhœa scheme	...	...	...	...	...	4,890
Notices served <i>re</i> contravention of Houses-let-in-lodgings bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	3

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

At the end of the year there were 96 midwives on the Sheffield roll, as compared with 104 at the end of 1909. The difference is accounted for as follows:—Some midwives left the public institutions, and two untrained midwives resigned their practices owing to ill-health, their names being removed from the roll at their own request. Newcomers took the places of some who left, and so the number in actual practice was 68, the same as at the end of the previous year.

Of the 68 in practice 22 were midwives certified by examination, 5 were midwives who had had 12 months' training at a lying-in hospital but had not sat for any examination, and 46 were midwives who were in bona-fide practice as such at the time of the passing of the act.

81 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. In 11 of these cases a medical man was in attendance at the birth, and in 17 cases a midwife was in attendance; in 3 cases a "handy woman" or no woman at all was in attendance.

The number of visits paid to the midwives was 344.

201 burial certificates were issued with regard to still-births.

According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board notifications have to be sent by midwives under certain circumstances. Notifications were actually received as follows:—8 of the death of a child; 214 of still-births (95 being at the full term and 119 premature); and 507 that the midwife had been obliged to send for medical help.

The reasons for sending for medical help, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows:—

- (1) Causes affecting the child, 119, viz.:—Debility, 17; Asphyxiation, 16; Premature Birth, 32; Cleft Palate, 8; Spina Bifida, 2; Convulsions, 5; Ophthalmia, 29; Jaundice, 1; Miscellaneous, 14.
- (2) Abnormal presentations, 64, viz.:—Funis, 9; Transverse, 14; Face, 3; Hand and Arm, 8; Breech, 13; Foot, 3; Right Occ. Post., 14.
- (3) Causes affecting the mother, 324, viz.:—Placenta Prævia, 5; Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 15; Post-partum Hæmorrhage, 38; Uterine Inertia, 93; Contracted Pelves, 14; Undilated Os, 19; Adherent Placenta, 35; Adherent Membranes, 6; Laceration of Perineum, 36; Rise of Temperature, 35; Eclampsia, 3; Fainting, 5; Œdema, 6; Bronchitis, 2; Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, 1; Miscellaneous, 16.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

Proceedings were taken in 19 cases as follows:—1 against Brewers; 7 against Steel Manufacturers; 2 against Cutlery Manufacturers; 1 against Wire Manufacturers; 1 against Hammer Manufacturers; 1 against Steam Laundry Proprietors. In six cases proceedings were taken in respect of emissions from traction engines.

The results of the proceedings were as follows:—In 7 cases an order with costs was imposed; in 2 cases £12 10s. 0d. and costs each was imposed; in 1 case £8 8s. 0d. and costs; in 1 case £6 and costs; in 1 case £2 and costs; in 1 case £1 5s. 0d. and costs; in 1 case £1; in 1 case 10s.; in 2 cases 5s.; and 2 cases were withdrawn.

The usual tables are given on page 42.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There was a decrease of 14 workshops on the register during the year. Seven of the workshops closed were used for hand file-cutting, four were the old-fashioned type of public bakehouse, and three became factories by the introduction of mechanical power.

A considerable amount of work continues to be done by firms as the result of interviews, without the necessity of serving statutory notices. During the year, 13 firms provided 19 new and additional water closets, together with six urinals. One firm reconstructed six flues and "hearths," owing to sulphur fumes escaping and finding their way into workshops of other tenants in the same factory.

19 firms were prosecuted during the year for neglecting to send in the half-yearly list of out-workers. Fines to the extent of £5 18s. 6d. were imposed. This is an improvement on the previous year, when 27 firms neglected to send in their lists.

The total number of visits paid during the year was as follows:—

Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	...	537
„ Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	1937
„ Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	87
„ Homeworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	251
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2812</u>

227 visits were paid to factories, chiefly where consumptives were employed. The working conditions were noted, and advice given with regard to the precautions to be adopted to prevent the spread of the infection. In 24 cases the working conditions were reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The usual tables with regard to the work done under this Act, in accordance with the Home Office form, are given on pp. 43, 44 and 45 of this report.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following list gives the number of premises and the visits paid:—

	PREMISES.				VISITS PAID.
Blood Driers	1	17
Bone Crushers	2	62
Fellmongers	1	18
Hide and Skin Markets	2	86
Horn Sloughers	1	38
Grease Manufacturers	1	15
Gut Cleaners	4	86
Tallow Melters	1	13
Tripe Dressers	23	274

Three tripe boiling places have not been used for tripe boiling purposes—two of them for upwards of five years, and the third for two years.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

According to the Town Improvement Clauses Act of 1847, every existing slaughterhouse had to be registered. The earliest register which the Corporation possesses is dated 1865, and contains entries of 38 slaughterhouses which are still in existence. In addition to these, there are 10 private slaughterhouses which the owners claim to have been registered, but of which there is no evidence of registration. There are also nominally 35 slaughterhouses belonging to the Corporation, of which 32 are let.

The following list shows the number of slaughterhouses in the City at December 31st, 1910:—

No. of slaughterhouses belonging to the Corporation and in use previous to 1865	...	35
No. of slaughterhouses in use previous to 1865, of which there is no evidence of registration	...	10
No. of slaughterhouses on the Register drawn up in 1865 under the Town Improvement Act 1847	...	38
No. of slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875	...	23
No. of slaughterhouses licensed annually under the Sheffield Corporation Act 1890	...	71
No. of horse slaughterhouses licensed	...	1
Total No. of slaughterhouses on the Register	...	178

No. of Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	6068
No. of Visits to Market Places and Shambles	...	...	...	...	...	1980
No. of Visits to Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	5226

During the year six changes of occupation of slaughterhouses took place.

One slaughterhouse, of which there was no evidence of registration, has been voluntarily closed and demolished by the owner.

Owing to the death or removal of the licensee, two slaughterhouses licensed under the Public Health Act 1875 were improved, annual licences under the local Act of 1890 being granted to the new occupiers. One slaughterhouse, licensed under the Public Health Act 1875, was closed, owing to the death of the licensee and the unfit condition of the premises.

Five slaughterhouses in the above list have not been used for slaughtering purposes—four for ten years and the fifth for four years.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Summary of Work done by Inspectors of Nuisances during 1910.*

Details of Work Done.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	Totals.
(a) Visits to Premises on account of Nuisances, &c.	5,243	4,335	7,131	4,782	6,631	28,122
(b) Visits to Premises where Work was in Progress... ..	3,514	3,615	4,280	1,973	4,101	17,483
(c) Visits to Premises where Zymotic Disease had occurred	714	571	582	577	1,067	3,511
(d) Visits to Dairy Farms	14	26	15	9	2	66
(e) Visits to Milk Shops... ..	219	220	319	658	1,356	2,772
(f) Visits to Premises for Disinfection..	276	312	354	366	422	1,730
(g) Visits for the purpose of applying Smoke Tests	436	143	241	143	197	1,160
(h) Visits for the purpose of applying Water Tests	437	803	712	309	509	2,770
(i) Visits for the purpose of applying other Tests... ..	141	89	159	141	193	723
(j) Number of Nuisances abated ...	710	554	1,321	1,084	1,084	4,753

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Disinfecting Station. Summary of Work during 1910.*

Number of Articles.	Description.	Number of Articles.	Description.	Remarks.
2,725	Beds	4,655	Pillows	These articles were brought in from 2,019 private houses, and from 393 public institution cases.
644	Bed Hangings	4,092	Pillow Cases	
2,640	Bed Slips	3,564	Sheets	
3,364	Blankets	823	Carpets	
2,920	Bolsters	2,013	Articles of Men's Clothing	
2,635	Bolster Cases	1,392	„ Women's „	
3,035	Counterpanes	2,648	„ Children's „	
2,243	Mattresses	7,680	Various Articles	

TABLE XXXIX.—Conversion of Privies into Water-Closets.

Year.	Number of Notices Served to Convert.	Number of Notices to provide Additional Accom- modation.	Number of Premises where Work has been Completed.	Number of Houses Involved.	Number of Workshops Involved.	Number of Privies Converted by Owners and by the Corporation.	Number of Additional Water Closets erected by Owners and by the Corporation.	Cost of Conversions executed by the Corporation.	Cost of Additional Closets erected by the Corporation.	Amount paid by Corporation either as 3rd cost or in lieu of 3rd cost of Conversions.
1890-1891	18	8	14	26	...	13	3	£ ...	£ s. d. 37 11 6	
1892	40	35	28	264	4	37	15	570 8 0	...	313 1 4
1893	49	40	36	264	12	119	44	810 15 11	...	397 5 3
1894	74	21	56	365	7	115	59	1,363 2 11	...	601 11 8
1895	38	38	29	220	4	99	35	581 3 5	...	273 14 5
1896	93	47	28	200	2	141	59	629 15 6	...	272 1 6
1897	123	100	80	769	...	266	110	2,778 19 2	1,228 11 8	1,161 16 6
1898	151	93	114	1,027	41	349	200	3,427 8 0	1,486 14 0	1,365 11 0
1899	286	167	146	1,298	75	456	238	4,293 6 0	1,918 5 0	1,736 12 0
1900	270	141	211	1,750	70	651	291	6,005 13 11	2,569 8 10	2,544 9 11
1901	284	167	207	1,672	163	654	244	6,940 11 2	1,869 17 6	2,748 7 10
1902	565	167	279	2,181	97	918	262	7,846 0 0	2,235 0 8	3,474 8 7
1903	452	154	451	2,994	104	1,329	339	11,001 19 6	2,811 8 10	5,063 9 11
1904	676	182	496	3,282	89	1,547	319	9,832 9 4	2,119 19 3	5,510 3 8
1905	708	233	638	4,034	79	1,947	390	12,749 0 11	2,429 16 6	6,892 16 5
1906	950	211	710	4,445	100	2,313	422	11,499 5 4	2,212 0 2	7,923 4 6
1907	880	378	751	4,530	95	2,296	403	11,593 10 11	2,118 1 5	8,057 5 9
1908	908	238	688	3,952	59	2,082	302	10,743 7 0	1,615 6 3	7,706 12 3
1909	744	145	559	3,009	26	1,710	195	11,769 0 4	1,208 0 1	6,454 3 4
1910	482	69	607	3,167	57	1,955	226	12,532 17 7	1,334 5 2	7,137 12 11

TABLE XL.—*Summary of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings, 1901-1910.*

Year.	Total Prosecutions.	Cases in which penalties imposed.	Cases in which orders made and costs imposed.	Cases withdrawn or dismissed.	Total penalties and costs imposed.			Average penalties and costs imposed.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1901	30	18	12	0	74	18	11	2	9	11
1902	32	22	10	0	84	5	0	2	12	8
1903	22	13	6	3	42	9	6	2	4	8
1904	38	20	15	3	78	19	0	2	5	1
1905	56	34	21	1	105	12	6	1	18	5
1906	26	16	10	0	90	1	0	3	9	3
1907	55	33	20	2	108	13	0	2	1	0
1908	38	21	16	1	79	11	0	2	3	0
1909	25	9	13	3	68	16	0	3	2	7
1910	19	10	7	2	50	4	0	2	19	1

TABLE XLI.—*Details of Work done by Smoke Inspectors during 1910, and during the previous ten years :—*

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of observations upon Chimneys of each one hour ...	7399	7198	7466	7663	7730	7813	7995	7611	7504	8441	8119
Average number of minutes of Black Smoke per hour ...	2·3	2·7	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·0	2·9	3·2	2·9	2·4	2·4
Number of Notices served ...	104	105	132	114	168	142	131	96	80	58	49
Number of complaints received...	16	28	41	40	48	58	34	56	52	56	77
Number of New Boilers put down	28	30	27	26	20	27	28	23	6	23	7
Number of Chimneys erected ...	23	9	12	7	7	11	20	16	3	7	8
Number of Chimneys raised ...	5	7	5	7	11	15	11	10	14	12	11
Appliances or Improvements introduced ...	14	12	17	22	27	17	34	37	17	23	24

TABLE XLII.—*Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.*

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	537	28	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,937	62	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	87	...	...
TOTAL... ..	2,561	90	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	78	73	...	...
Want of ventilation	16	13	...	...
Overcrowding	5	5	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	...	...
Other nuisances	39	39	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	3	2	...
	unsuitable or defective	24	21	...
	not separate for sexes	2	2	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	5	5	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	6	6	...	...
TOTAL	180	168	...	...

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

[illegible]

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	15
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	102
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	102
Other	24
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	3

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE XLIII.—*Food and Drugs Samples purchased in pursuance of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, also the Number found to be Adulterated, during 1910 and the preceding nine years.*

ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR ANALYSIS.	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.	TOTAL SAMPLES.	NO. ADULTERATED.
Milk... ..	242	32	421	31	437	41	444	42	418	36	412	31	468	40	512	42	432	48	475	41
Butter Milk... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Butter	65	8	141	8	62	6	74	17	70	4	73	...	134	4	118	4	126	...	92	3
Margarine	3	...	4	...	7	...	11	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cream ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Cheese	1	...	24	5	6	...	18	5	10	2	7	...	17	...	22	...	23	...	19	...
Margarine Cheese ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard	2	...	7	...	8	...	2	...	13	...	44	...	42	...	28	...	29	...	37	...
Bread and Butter ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teacake and Butter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whisky	26	3	44	8	32	7	50	12	62	13	60	10	44	2	19	3	20	...	48	7
Gin ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	45	2	33	...	5	2	8	1	26	7
Brandy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Beer... ..	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	42	1	36	2	11	3	14	2	45	10
Honey	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Custard Powder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	12	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolate ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jam ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinegar	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	20	13	...	...
Pepper	4	...	24	...	3	...	10	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	10	...	27	...	40	1
Mustard ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Ginger	7	...	7	...	12	...	8	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
Medicines	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paregoric	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laudanum ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lint. of Camphor	8	1	16	1	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Com. Liq. Powder	2	...	11	1	7	1	10	1	3	...	11	1	29	1	31	...	13	...	30	2
Carb. of Bismuth	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	...	4	...	20	9	39	10	37	6	10	1	31	5	23	1	28	2	16	1
Friars Balsam ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	41	3	10	...	30	1	26	1	32	...	31	...
Arrowroot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tincture of Iodine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
TOTALS	413	48	738	54	626	67	699	91	696	66	723	46	875	59	817	56	784	67	863	72
Perc'nt'ge of Samples Adulterated	11·6		7·3		10·7		13·0		9·5		6·4		6·7		6·9		8·5		8·3	
Percentage of ditto for all England	8·8		8·7		7·9		8·5		8·2		9·3		8·1		8·5		7·5		...	

The figures given above do not correspond with those given in the Reports of the Local Government Board, because the samples certified by the City Analyst to be below the standard, but not adulterated, are not included in the columns "No. Adulterated."

TABLE XLIV.—*The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Results of Analyses, and proceedings taken in 1910.*

MILK ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased ...	...	...	...	...	475
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	425
			"	"	found to be adulterated with water	...	...	16
			"	"	found to be deficient in fat	...	...	25
			"	"	found to contain a preservative	...	...	7
			"	"	abnormal, or whose composition varied somewhat from the standard	...	...	2
Fines imposed :—One, £5 ; one, 54/- ; one, 53/6 ; four, 50/- each ; two, £2 each ; four, 30/- each ; two, 29/6 each ; three, 27/- each ; three, 22/- each ; six, £1 each ; one, 19/- ; six, 17/- each ; three, 15/- each ; and two, 10/- each. Two cases were withdrawn. Two vendors absconded. Five vendors were cautioned by letter.								
BUTTER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased ...	...	...	...	...	92
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	89
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	3
Fines imposed :—One, £10 ; and one, £2. One case was dismissed.								
LARD ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	37
CHEESE ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	18
GORGONZOLA CHEESE...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	1
BUTTER MILK...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found to be genuine	...	...	...	...	1
WHISKY ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased ...	...	...	...	...	48
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	41
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	7
Fines imposed :—One, £1 ; and one, 14/-. One case was withdrawn. Four vendors were cautioned by letter.								
RUM ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased ...	...	...	...	...	45
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	35
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	10
Fines imposed :—Two, £1 each ; three, 10/- each ; and one, 7/-. Four vendors were cautioned by letter.								
GIN ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased ...	...	...	...	...	26
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	19
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	7
Fines imposed :—Two, £1 each ; and one, 10/-. One case was withdrawn. Three vendors were cautioned.								
BRANDY ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found genuine	...	...	...	...	3
CAMPHORATED OIL ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased and found genuine	...	...	...	...	31
COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	30
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	28
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	2
Fines imposed :—Two, 16s. each.								
SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	16
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	15
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	1
Fine imposed :—17s.								
PEPPER ...	...	...	Number of Samples purchased	...	...	...	...	40
			"	"	found to be genuine	...	...	39
			"	"	found to be adulterated	...	...	1
Fine imposed :—17s. 6d.								

INFORMAL SAMPLES.—Eight informal Samples of Butter were obtained from shopkeepers, each of which was found on analysis to be adulterated. The Butter, in every case, had been purchased from a man fraudulently representing himself to be a farmer. The man was prosecuted for obtaining money by false pretences, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Fourteen Samples of Flour were also obtained, and these were found to be genuine.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1910.

VETERINARY STAFF.

During the year there was a staff of three qualified Veterinary Surgeons, occupied as follows :— In the inspection of dairies and cowsheds in the city and examining the udders of cows in the city cowsheds, or in country cowsheds from which diseased or suspected milk has been sent into Sheffield ; in inspecting meat, meatshops and slaughterhouses ; in carrying out the veterinary and administrative work in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts ; and in the veterinary supervision of the Corporation stud of horses.

TRAM AND OTHER ACCIDENTS.

Seven cases of alleged damage to horses, due to tram accidents, have been investigated, and reports made on each to the General Manager of the Tramways. In connection with some of these cases repeated visits had to be made. Two cases were investigated for the Highway and Sewerage Department, whilst assistance was also rendered to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in a case of cruelty by travelling a lame bullock.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The particulars of the $57\frac{1}{2}$ carcasses of beef condemned during 1910 as being affected with Tuberculosis were as follows :—Four were beasts bought by the butchers as sound animals, which when killed were found to be affected with Tuberculosis ; $13\frac{1}{2}$ were the carcasses of cows whose milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli ; 40 were old worn-out cows. Particulars with regard to all carcasses condemned during the year will be found in the table which follows.

The total weight condemned during the year was 26 tons 19 cwts of meat ; 14 tons 10 cwts of fish ; and 1 ton 10 cwts of fruit and vegetables. It should be pointed out that the latter figures do not include unsound fruit and vegetables dealt with at the Wholesale Market, where it is the custom of wholesale dealers to sell questionable fruit, &c., to hawkers *subject to sorting*. This custom does not appear satisfactory from any standpoint, and was reported to the Health Committee in September, 1910. It would appear that the Markets Department should provide a room where this sorting could, if necessary, be done under supervision.

During the year two Magistrates' Orders were required for the condemnation of bad meat. Two prosecutions were ordered by the Health Committee, one defendant being fined £20 including costs, and the other £7 including costs.

TABLE XLVI.—*Showing the number of Carcasses of Meat Condemned and Destroyed as being affected with Tuberculosis, and various other Diseases, and for other Causes, during the 10 years 1901 to 1910.*

Year.	Number of Carcasses of Meat condemned and destroyed affected with Tuberculosis.						Number of Carcasses of Meat Condemned and destroyed affected with various other diseases and for other causes.					
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb.	Goat.
1901	16	...	...	...	...	...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	38	6	43	2	...
1902	18	...	1	1	...	...	$27\frac{3}{4}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$	12	76	64	...
1903	23	1	...	2	...	...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	7	$64\frac{1}{2}$	6	...
1904	25	...	1	1	...	...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	$57\frac{1}{2}$	5	20	8	...
1905	22	1	1	1	...	...	31	39	10	$43\frac{1}{2}$	2	...
1906	42	...	...	1	...	...	37	35	2	36	4	2
1907	38	...	1	2	...	...	44	46	4	53	2	...
1908	46	...	2	1	...	...	$48\frac{1}{4}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$	8	44	7	...
1909	58	...	1	1	...	...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	64	8	39	3	1
1910	$57\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	...	...	$29\frac{1}{4}$	55	$6\frac{1}{4}$	47	3	...
Totals ...	$345\frac{1}{2}$	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$	11	...	...	$330\frac{1}{2}$	$452\frac{1}{4}$	$68\frac{1}{4}$	466	101	3

DAIRY INSPECTION.

In addition to examining the udders of the milking cows in the city cowsheds, the Veterinary Inspectors inspect the sanitary conditions of the cowsheds, dairies, and milk vessels, and take note of the cleanliness of the cows, also of the feeding and general management. In the case of poor samples of genuine milk found by chemical analysis, enquiries, sometimes of a protracted nature, are made into the principles and methods of feeding the cows, and friendly advice is given to assist the owners to improve the quality of the milk. During the year over 1,000 visits were made to dairy farms within the city. Five new cowsheds were built during the year, giving accommodation for 36 cows, also five new wash-houses for sole use in connection with dairy work. In one case old piggeries which were so adjacent to the farm house as to practically constitute a nuisance had to be removed in order to provide a site for the new wash-house, new piggeries being built in a more suitable place elsewhere.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MILK.

The power of the Health Committee to deal with tubercular infection in milk is contained in the Tuberculous Milk Clauses of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1900, and in the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Amended Order of 1899. The latter only gives power over milk from cows housed in the city cowsheds; the former applies to milk sold within the city, whether produced by cows inside or outside the city.

In carrying out the executive work under these powers three kinds of samples of milk are taken: mixed, control, and special. A *mixed sample* is one of country milk brought into the city by road or rail conveyance. A *control sample* is one taken to check the veterinary examination of the cows' udders when (1) in following up tuberculous mixed milks no cows can be found exhibiting signs of tuberculosis of the udder, or from the remaining cows in the herd after excluding cows with suspected udders from which special samples have been taken; (2) in city cowsheds when the cows examined exceed twenty in number in any given shed, or where, owing to the cows being out at grass, it is impossible or inconvenient to examine them. A *special sample* is one taken from a cow showing some abnormal condition of the udder more or less indicative of tuberculosis.

During the year 336 samples of mixed milk coming into Sheffield by rail or road conveyances were taken for bacteriological examination, 35 of which, equal to 10·4 per cent., gave a positive result, whilst 301 were negative.

In following up the 35 tuberculous samples 36 farms were visited, and the udders of 616 cows examined. At 23 of these farms 27 cows with tuberculous udders were found. At the remaining 13 farms no cows with tuberculous udders were found, and subsequent control samples of the mixed milk from these farms were proved negative by bacteriological examination. In most of these instances the farmers had sold cows off the farms during the period intervening between the taking of the tuberculous mixed sample and the date of the inspection. One farm was visited because the milk seller obtained part of his milk supply from it.

The average number of cows found at the 35 farms from which tuberculous mixed samples were sent was 18, and if we allow that number for the 301 farms from which the negative mixed samples were sent, we have 5,418 cows, the milk from which was examined bacteriologically and proved negative. By virtue of an understanding between the Sheffield Guardians and the Health Committee of the Sheffield City Council, the cows at Doe Royd Farm were periodically examined for Tuberculosis of the udder. Three visits were made during the year, and the total number of udders examined was 264. The herd numbered about 70 cows, and allowing each cow an eight month's milking life in the herd, it follows that about 110 different cows were examined. All were free from Tuberculosis of the udder. Two notifications were received from farmers outside the city, and one cow was proved to have a tuberculous udder. One mixed sample was found to kill the experimental animals by diplococcic infection, and, in following this up, 34 cows were

examined, and one cow having a tuberculous udder was found. The total number of country cows examined, either clinically or bacteriologically, will thus total up to $(616 + 5,418 + 110 + 34)$ 6,178, amongst which 29 cows with tuberculous udders were found, equal to a percentage of 0.46 only. If we take the percentage of 29 tuberculous udders amongst the 760 country cows clinically examined, the figures work out at 3.8 per cent.

A considerable increase in the number of control samples taken during the year was made for various reasons. In a few cases some difficulty was experienced in finding the affected cow, and the herds had to be divided into groups with a control sample from each group in order to do so. The greater number were, however, taken in connection with the examination of city cows, as owing to the Veterinary Staff being more fully employed in the duties of meat inspection, the city cows were not quite so frequently examined as in recent years. Only 10 per cent. of the control samples, however, were positive—considerably below the average of former years.

The number of cowshed premises inside the city is 228, and the number of cows housed in those premises is about 2,400. Allowing each cow to be in a city cowshed eight months, it follows that about 1,200 fresh cows must be added to that number, making 3,600 in the city cowsheds to be examined during the year. The number of inspections of city cows made during the year was 9,573, and 22 cows having tuberculous udders were discovered—equal to a percentage on 3,600 of 0.6.

These figures are interesting as showing the percentage of cows having tuberculous udders likely to be found amongst dairy stock, should veterinary inspection of such cattle become general throughout the country, which, in any legislative measures that may be introduced for the eradication of Tuberculosis amongst cattle, would be essential for success.

Including country cows examined 253 showed symptoms suspicious of Tuberculosis of the udder, and a sample of milk was taken from each of them for bacteriological examination. 51 proved positive, 202 giving negative results.

The 51 cows thus definitely proved to have tuberculous udders were disposed of as follows :—5 were sold by the owners and lost sight of ; and 46 were killed, the carcasses of 27 being passed as human food after the diseased parts had been first removed and destroyed, and 19 totally condemned and the carcasses destroyed at the destructor or knacker's yard.

Four farmers were summoned before the Health Committee to show cause why an order should not be made (Section 135 of the Sheffield Corporation Act 1900) requiring them not to supply any milk from their dairies for consumption within the city. In two cases orders were made but were not enforced, as the farmer either killed the tuberculous cow or supplied information as to its slaughter. In one case no order was made, as the farmer had stopped sending milk to Sheffield, whilst in the fourth case no order was made, two cows with tuberculous udders being killed, but the farmer was prosecuted for failing to notify, a fine of 20/- including costs being imposed.

The following table gives a summary of the results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses since they were first put into force in 1901 :—

TABLE XLV.—*Summary of Results obtained under the Tuberculous Milk Clauses, Sheffield Corporation Act, 1900.*

Number of samples of milk bacteriologically examined for Tubercular infection—

			1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
Mixed Samples	...	...	—	28	66	89	68	115	175	251	184	336	1,312
Tuberculous	...	...	—	5	11	6	10	11	17	25	20	35	140
Percentage	...	...	—	17·8	16·7	6·7	14·7	9·6	9·7	9·9	10·9	10·4	10·7
Control Samples	...	...	—	1	7	11	17	8	39	62	56	100	301
Tuberculous	...	...	—	—	—	3	6	1	8	7	8	10	43
Percentage	...	...	—	—	—	27·3	35·3	12·5	20·5	11·2	14·3	10·0	14·3
Samples from cows with sus-													
picious udders	...	...	7	20	31	27	29	17	188	173	236	253	981
Tuberculous	...	...	3	9	9	9	13	11	43	47	60	51	255
Percentage	...	...	42·8	45	29	33·3	44·8	64·7	23·4	27·1	25·4	20·1	25·0
Estimated number of cows													
on country farms where													
mixed milk samples were													
free from Tuberculous in-													
fection	...	...	—	345	2,967	2,350	1,339	1,820	4,108	3,842	2,460	5,418	24,649
Number of country cows													
clinically examined for													
Tuberculosis of the udder,													
in following up Tuberculous													
mixed samples	...	...	—	75	622	170	231	279	783	544	451	760	3,915
Tuberculous	...	...	—	2	6	1	9	10	15	13	18	29	103
Percentage	...	...	—	2·7	·96	·59	3·9	3·6	1·9	2·4	4·0	3·8	2·6
Number of City cows clini-													
cally examined for Tuber-													
culosis of the udder	...	...	1,067	2,264	672	1,774	1,521	1,434	8,808	13,587	13,958	9,573	54,658
Tuberculous	...	...	5	7	3	8	4	2	29	34	42	22	156
Percentage	...	...	·47	·31	·45	·45	·26	·14	·8*	·9*	1·1*	·0·6	0·3
Disposal of cows with Tuber-													
culous udders—													
Killed	...	...	5	9	7	7	12	11	39	45	50	46	231
Passed	...	...	2	5	4	6	9	6	26	33	37	27	155
Percentage	..	...	40	55·5	57·1	85·7	75	54·5	66·6	73·3	74·0	58·7	67·1
Condemned	...	...	3	4	3	1	3	5	13	12	13	19	76
Percentage	...	...	60	44·5	42·9	14·3	25	45·5	33·3	26·7	26·0	41·3	32·9
Sold or otherwise lost sight of			—	—	2	2	1	1	5	2	11	5	29

* Percentage on 3,600 only.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1909.

ANTHRAX.

Twelve suspected outbreaks of Anthrax were reported on premises in the city. The disease was found to exist in all the cases except one. In five instances the disease was discovered in the carcasses of animals slaughtered *in extremis* by the owners and sent into slaughterhouses in the city to be dressed by butchers. Two of these came from farms in the county of Derby, two from farms in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and one from a city cowshed (butcher's premises). The other six animals affected died on premises in the city, and were notified either by the owner or his veterinary adviser. Two of the animals died in the same field, but with an interval of more than two months between. All but one of the diseased animals were cattle, the other being a horse. In two cases the Health Committee ordered prosecutions, one defendant being convicted of two offences, and fined £5 and 10s. respectively, with £1 1s. costs, and the other being fined £10 inclusive.

PARASITIC MANGE.

Thirteen outbreaks of this disease in studs in the city were dealt with during the year. Several were notified by the inspectors of the Sheffield Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Sixteen horses and one donkey were affected. All were isolated, medically treated and eventually cured. Four of the cases occurred on two stable premises belonging to one firm, and required continued official inspection for periods of three months and four months respectively.

SWINE FEVER.

One hundred and sixteen cases of illness or death of pigs were reported during the year. In 3 cases the symptoms or post mortem appearances were suspicious of Swine Fever, and the cases were consequently reported to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in compliance with the Swine Fever Order. These cases were investigated by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Board, but none of the cases were confirmed as Swine Fever.

SWINE MOVEMENT ORDERS.

The following summary shows the number of pigs for which movement licences were issued during the year :—

Number of Store pigs licensed into the city	...	...	...	...	1,519
„ „ fat pigs licensed to saleyards and slaughterhouses in the city	...	...	...	...	53,492
„ „ fat pigs licensed from saleyards to slaughterhouses in the city	...	...	...	...	44,914
„ „ fat pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the city	...	...	...	...	5,965

SHEEP DIPPING.

Fifteen owners of sheep complied with the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order of 1907. Two dipping periods are stated in the order. In the first period 734 sheep were dipped; in the second the number of sheep dipped was 418.

RABIES.

Two cases of suspected Rabies reported by the police were investigated. In the first case there were no alarming symptoms and the dog was quite well in less than a week. The second was very ferocious and exhibited other symptoms suspicious of Rabies. The dog had to be destroyed, and as the post-mortem appearances did not account for the symptoms exhibited, the head of the dog was forwarded to the veterinary laboratory of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for further investigation by the veterinary officers of the Board. Eight weeks later the Secretary of the Board reported that the experiments of the veterinary officers of the Board had proved negative, and that they had good grounds for believing that the case was not one of Rabies.

FOREIGN DOGS.

During the year 80 foreign dogs were licensed into the city. They belonged to 10 different owners, and all but 9 were dogs performing at Sheffield music halls. Twenty visits were paid to see that the Board of Agriculture's conditions were being complied with by the owners. Nine dogs, 23 wolves, and 4 jackals were licensed by the Board of Agriculture to Messrs. Bostock's Jungle at the Alexandra Rink, Townhead Street, at various times, and repeated visits were made to inspect them.

ANIMAL TRANSIT.

Over five hundred and twenty visits were made to the railway stations and cattle landings for the purposes of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895, the amending Order of 1904, and the Conveyance of Horses Order of 1909.

HORSE SALES.

The weekly auctions of horses and the horse fairs have been regularly visited as required by the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907.

MARKETS AND SALEYARDS.

Repeated visits have been made to the Cattle Market, and the saleyards authorised for the sale of pigs have been visited at least three times weekly.

J. S. LLOYD, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Vict.,

Chief Veterinary Inspector.